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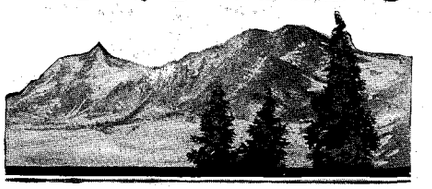

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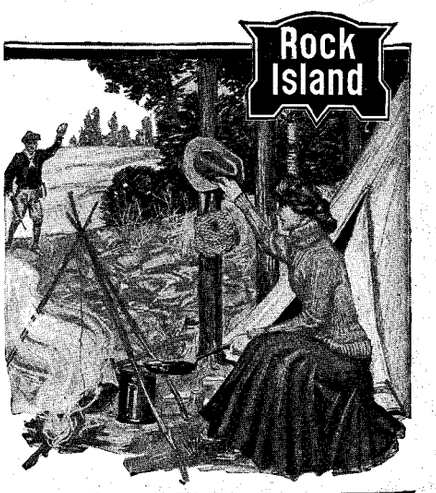

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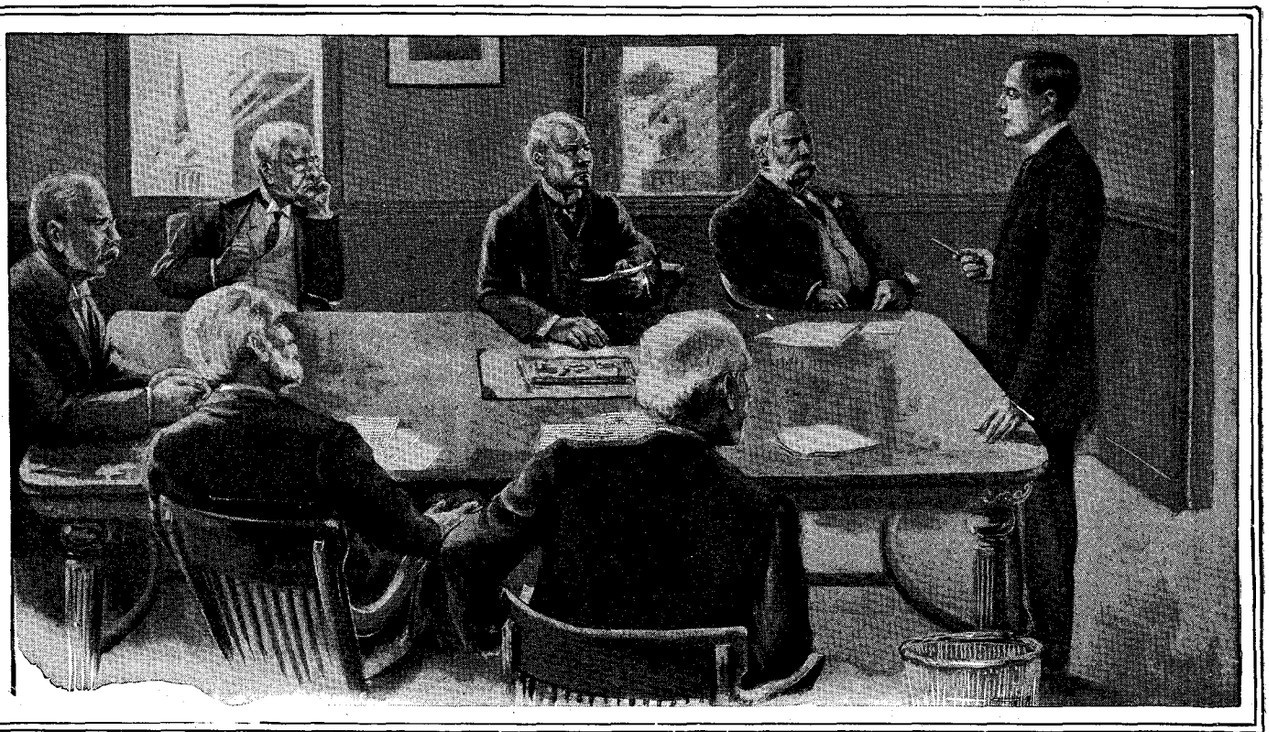

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

DEFECTS OF OUR NAVY

THE recent terrible accident on the *Georgia*, in which ten or more lives of American naval officers and seamen were lost, coming almost in conjunction with the publication of charges of serious defects in our naval construction which the new service journal, *The Navy*, has been making, brings our seafighting equipment strongly into the light. The accident on the *Georgia*, for which no one apparently is blamed, seems to belong to that class of almost unexplainable disasters, a number of which have happened in our Navy during recent years. Promise is made of thorough investigation with the probability of precautions being taken to prevent the recurrence of such an accident. The charges made by *The Navy* (Washington, D. C.), on the other hand, challenge the skill of the Naval Board of Construction, and lay the entire Navy open to criticism at home and, some papers suggest, to ridicule abroad. As an example of the accusations which this paper presents we read, for instance, that "our boasted Atlantic battle-fleet has neither coal, ammunition, fire-control appliances, nor, in fact, much of any of the many things that are indispensable to the efficiency of a fleet in a battle," and "is no more fit to make an early appearance in battle trim on the waters of the Pacific than was the ill-fated fleet commanded by Rojestvensky." Authoritativeness is lent these statements by the rumor that the new publication is "the organ of some of the higher officers of the Navy," who know whereof they speak. The criticism which has called forth most comment was to the effect that the ports of the turrets of the *Kearsarge* and the *Kentucky*, in particular, were so large that even small shot could penetrate the turrets and disable the guns. So manifest are these defects, says *The Navy*, that the officers who took these ships abroad sought to conceal them by building wooden shields painted to resemble steel. It is also charged that the protecting armor belts of some of the ships are misplaced and that when the vessels are fully equipped the water-line mark is far out of sight under water. Admiral Evans realized these defects last winter, says *The Navy*, when he ordered the officers of each ship in the Atlantic fleet to see what "fittings or portions of the structure in the way of torpedo-tubes, boat-cranes, bridges, stanchions, or other impedimenta they could get rid of, in order that the water-line belt might come up out of the water where it belonged." These and other criticisms drew out an official reply from Rear-Admiral Brownson, who admits, however, the truth of most of the charges. There were defects in the *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*, he said, but "the wonder is that there were so few defects considering that they were the first heavy battle-ships built in this country." Compared with the ships of other countries, he said, "the *Oregon* class was distinctly superior," and he added: "It is true that their armor was badly placed, but that arose from the addition to the ship of a great amount of material, stores, and machinery not included in the original design."

Of all these charges and admissions the New York *Evening Post* says this, which represents pretty well a large part of the newspaper comment:

"To our mind, and we think to most taxpayers, this official explanation is the very reverse of satisfying. Its tone is, moreover, unfortunate in the officer who put it out, save for its frankness. Its admissions render it probable that the rest of *The Navy's* charges are well-founded, and it will be remembered that that magazine asserts that not one of our battle-ships floated as she should at Jamestown. Each one of them failed to show her armor belt at the proper place when loaded for sea. Now, the United States has paid enormous prices for its battle-ships, and maintains a large number of designers, graduates of Annapolis, who are supposed to know their business, and it would seem to the lay mind as if this called for the ability to calculate what weights will be placed on a battle-ship when she is ready for sea. Nor will the American public, we think, be led off the scent by any red-herring attempt to make it overlook the defects of our vessels by contrasting them with the mistakes made elsewhere. The public has been far too frequently informed that ours is the 'finest fleet of its size in the world,' for this to be successful. The errors of others offer no excuse. Indeed, *The Navy's* revelations, its repeated assertion that the same defects of the *Oregon* class are reappearing in the designs of our new 20,000-ton sea-monsters, ought to lead to a Congressional inquiry, particularly in view of Rear-Admiral Brownson's admissions. Meanwhile, if Japan really has any desire to contest with us for the supremacy of the Pacific, her intelligence officers must be filing away the issues of *The Navy* and Rear-Admiral Brownson's remarks with unmitigated glee."

The Washington *Herald* is disposed to discount the allegations of the critics, seeing in their charges an ulterior motive which may have led them to exaggerate. We read:

"They are easily recognized as having for their purpose the lessening of the influence and usefulness of those bureaus of the Navy Department which have to do with the design, construction, and equipment of our ships of war. The exposure seems to be part of a scheme to enlarge the importance and increase the functions of the naval general board, probably to the extent of fastening upon the service a so-called naval general staff, which shall have to do with strategy and construction, personnel, and administration, and which shall be, in all respects, the 'whole thing,' leaving the bureau chiefs and their assistants as nonentities under a flaccid figurehead of a Secretary of the Navy.

"The Navy can not escape the injury which such confessions of naval officers as those published by *The Navy* are bound to produce in Congress. They create animosity within the service itself and discourage that professional cooperation of experts which

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is essential to naval development. Naval legislation last year was rendered impossible by this same sort of tactics, and if the Navy, in its quest for personnel relief and increase of ships, survives this kind of warfare, it will be amazing."

This may be true, admits the New Orleans *Times-Democrat;* still, "whatever the reason" for the disclosures, "there is no good reason why the public should not be made acquainted with the character of the ships of the country, for concealment accomplishes no good purpose." This paper concedes, however, that even criticisms in good faith may be unjust and misleading. Thus we read:

REAR-ADMIRAL BROWNSON, U.S.N.

He admits the presence of certain defects of construction in our battle-ships, but says that if we could get behind the scenes in the foreign navies we should probably find still worse conditions.

"There has always been and there always will be divergent views in respect of the construction of war-ships, both in connection with their offensive and defensive qualities. . . . . The disposition of armor-belts, the emplacement of guns and the like, while meeting the views of certain experts, excite the attacks of others, and this must always be so. The placing of turrets on the axial line in the American monsters of the *Delaware* class, while the *Dreadnought* has two of her turrets winged out, does not necessarily mean that either of these classes of ships is valueless, or even weak in construction. The Americans chose to secure greater broadside fire, while the English sought to avoid the necessity of firing from one turret above the other. . . . . .

"The public need not pay any too much attention to the disagreement of expert constructors of battle-ships, for scarcely two of them in any country are of the same opinion concerning all the details of construction."

TEXAS AS A "TRUST-BUSTER"

THE present session of the Texas legislature has kept the press busy chronicling its spectacular enactments, but none of its earlier laws received quite the attention that is now being given its panacea for the trust evils. The press merely opened their eyes and smiled a little when the Lone-Star legislators set the legal length of hotel bed-sheets at nine feet. They smiled a little more when a law was enacted so drastic in its provisions that almost immediately fourteen leading life-insurance companies withdrew from the State. But now that the bill goes into effect which declares the selling of trust-made goods a felony to be punished by from two to ten years in prison, the papers of the country make no attempt to conceal their wonder and amusement. The New York *Tribune* remarked, upon the enactment of one of these extraordinary bills, that "if Texas isn't perfect by noon to-day it will be because she is bounded by the United States on the north, east, and west; internally, every germ of corruption has been slaughtered, leaving open only the possibility of contamination from without." And *The Times*, of the same city, a little more seriously, suggests that "Texas is doing the country inestimable service by blazing the way in popular fields of economic experiment, and offering itself as a subject—of vivisection, shall we say?" Of this new antitrust law in particular it adds that "if Texas can stand it, perhaps it may be worth while to adopt it elsewhere," but, in agreement with its more frivolous contemporaries it has little hope that this law will prove the trust-buster it was intended by its framers to be.

The Chicago *News*, a paper which treats the matter with more than the average seriousness, thus describes the law and discusses its provisions:

"It provides that any person who, as merchant or agent, sells goods made by a trust or combine shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for at least two and possibly ten years.

"Such a plan for eliminating trust-made goods from commerce by proceeding against the patrons of an industrial combine has a sort of parallel in the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act for the punishment of patrons of a railroad corporation who are found guilty of accepting rebates on the regular charges for freight shipments. Prosecutions under that provision of the Interstate Commerce Act have practically killed the rebate evil. It is to be expected that the new Texas law, if the courts uphold its extraordinary features, will prove a powerful weapon against trusts. Whether or not it will benefit the people of Texas is another question. From Austin it is reported that many Texas merchants have hastened to close out all the goods made by trusts.

"This novel Texas statute will not find favor with those who believe that combinations are a natural development in the evolution of industry, that they exemplify the principle of cooperative production, and that the economies resulting from cooperation should be made to benefit consumers instead of swelling disproportionately the fortunes of the promoters of combines. But those who adhere to the principle that the status of unqualified competition must be preserved will find the new Texas legislation in accord with that time-honored belief."

A more scoffing view is this, presented by the New York *Commercial:*

"This is rather the most hysterical of all the hysterical anti-trust legislation yet enacted. It must result in an increased cost of living in Texas, for the independent concerns will not fail to take advantage of the monopoly that this law will give them. It will keep the merchants of the Lone-Star State awake at night, fearing that they have made a mistake in the pedigree of some article that they are offering for sale. It will provide a harvest for the lawyers, for it will open up a thousand questions of law and of fact bearing on the dispute as to whether goods were or were not made by a 'trust' and if the Southern Cotton Association does not dissolve, the sale of cotton in Texas would be illegal."

The Boston *Herald*, enlarging upon the first suggestions of this paper, asks: "If the new law of Texas making it a felony to sell goods manufactured by a trust or combination shall be upheld and enforced, will not that State have opened a wide field to new monopolies?" and it continues, in explanation:

"If the Texas rival to the Standard Oil Company is to have no competition, what is to prevent it from charging monopoly prices? And so of the hundreds of other articles now made by trusts or combinations; their relatively feeble competitors will have a clear field in Texas, and can charge all the trade will bear without fear of prosecution, if they do not combine."

The Philadelphia *Press*, which agrees that "this is the extreme of trust-busting, and a childish and foolish extreme," urges the States Attorney-General to persevere in his exprest intention to enforce the law at once. "The sooner a wind-inflated measure like this receives a judicial puncture the better," it reasons. We read further:

"It may be doubted whether under the law any tickets can be sold with safety over any of the Harriman lines of railway in Texas, as they surely are a 'combine.' It is certain that none of the Texas railroads may hereafter purchase any rails or other supplies manufactured by a trust without running against this law. The statute does not make it criminal for the Texans to sell their own products—cotton, cotton-seed, and sugar—to trusts, but all Texans who deal in any article on which a trust has imposed its unrighteous hands are felons under this law."

Other papers point out still further deprivations which will

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result from the enforcing of the law. In the Chicago *Journal*, for instance, we find this list:

"At first glance it appears likely that Texans, for a time at least, will suffer from a lack of most articles that are necessary to existence. Where, for example, will they get kerosene? Texas has a number of wells producing crude oil, but has no means of refining it. And where will its sugar come from? The trust controls the Louisiana production and the beet-sugar factories of the West. How will it get shoes to wear, seeing that the Leather Trust owns all means of producing them? Who will make the barbed wire to fence its fields? Where will it procure its watches? Will Texans kill all the animals they need for beef? Will the State abandon modern harvester machinery, go back to the use of the single plow, and do its harvesting by hand? Who will make its plug tobacco and cigarets?"

So wide-spread, in fact, is this criticism of the law that it is not surprizing to read in a press dispatch from Galveston that the feeling among merchants there is equally antagonistic. We quote from the news columns of the New York *Times:*

"Meetings are being held all over the State by commercial and business interests to memorialize the Governor to call a special session of the legislature to repeal or modify a new law directed at the trusts, but which throttles trade. . . . As a majority of the commodities of every-day use are known to be made or controlled by trusts, the law, if enforced, would restrain the sale of the necessities of life.

"While the framers of the law intended directly to affect the agents and actual representatives of the trusts by its terms, it includes every merchant who sells trust-made goods, whether he knows them to be such or not. Some merchants have appealed to the Attorney-General's office for a list of trusts, that they may discontinue handling these goods."

THE PROBLEM OF CHILD-IDLENESS

THE unanimity of public opinion as to the folly of wearing away the lives of children by long hours of toil in mines and factories, thinks Mr. Thomas Speed Mosby, practically assures the speedy solution of the child labor problem. But "looming ominously beyond it" he sees "the portentous problem of child idleness." As pardon attorney for the State of Missouri, Mr. Mosby has given much attention to the statistics of American prisons. Writing in *The North American Review* he examines the problem of child idleness in the light of these statistics. His investigations emphasize the fact that "the American criminal is not the product of the trades, of the workshop, or the factory." This he finds true in regard to both sexes. Owing to the mass of statistical information that has been gathered on the subject of child labor, we know exactly the number of children employed in the factories of every State, their hours, and their wages; but "as to the number of children reared in idleness, we have, unfortunately, no other or better guides than the records of the reformatories and penitentiaries afford us." To quote further:

"These records indicate that the age of greatest criminality is somewhere between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, and that from 60 to 70 per cent. of felons are entirely unskilled in any trade or profession. The United States Census of 1890 showed that, of 52,894 convicts, 31,426 were ignorant of any kind of trade. French statistics covering a period of over fifty years reveal the following number of indictments per 100,000 of each of the classes named: Agriculture, 8; liberal professions and proprietors, 9; factory laborers, 14; commerce, 18; domestic service, 29; without regular trade or occupation, 405.

"In the reformatories, where the prisoner by reason of his youth has had less time in which to acquire a trade, the percentage of the unskilled is necessarily much greater than in the penitentiaries. The writer had occasion to discuss this subject with the superintendent of an institution of this kind, which has upon its records the names of 3,154 boys whom it has received during a period of several years. The ages of the boys, at the periods of reception and discharge, ranged between ten and twenty-one years, thus covering the entire period between childhood and manhood.

"'How many of these boys had ever been apprenticed before reaching your institution?' the superintendent was asked.

"'None,' was the reply.

"'How many had knowledge of a trade?'

"To the last question the very prompt and positive answer was this: Absolutely none; if they had, they would never have come here.'

"In the reformatory to which reference is here made every boy is taught a trade, and it is very seldom that one of them is again heard of as a violator of the laws.

"In the largest penitentiary in the United States, where more than two thousand convicts are constantly confined, about 65 per cent. are without knowledge of any occupation when received. In some penitentiaries, the percentage is even greater. In this prison the factory system prevails, all are taught some trade, and only about 14 per cent. ever return to crime."

MR. THOMAS SPEED MOSBY,
Who compares the dangers of child labor and child idleness.

The writer continues:

"As has been shown, the age of greatest criminality follows immediately upon the age of legal maturity, and the class of greatest criminality is the non-working class. Bring a child to maturity without knowledge of useful work, and you place him in a class which statistics show is the most likely to commit crime, and at the age when most crimes are committed—thus assuring a kind of double probability of moral delinquency and industrial failure. Contrast such a case with that of the boy who has learned to make an honest living. Whether he be shoe-cutter, machinist, electrician, brass-molder, or what not, in all human probability he will continue to ply his trade. He will feel some sense of responsibility to his work. His mind will be occupied by the duties of his calling, and he will pass by the idle and the dissipated at a time when, as experience has shown, the human mind is most susceptible to the influences that make for crime. Nor is this a mere supposition. It is a fact verified by the prison records.

"If the habits formed in youth may be regarded as in any sense an index or forecast of the character of the adult, then, in the light of the criminal statistics, the problem of child idleness may justly lay claim to some measure of the dignity and importance so freely accorded to the much-mooted problem of child labor; and before making it impossible for the youth to acquire practical (as well as theoretical) knowledge of gainful pursuits, we should reckon on the latent dangers that lurk within the possibilities of a generation brought up without effective knowledge of useful work."

Mr. Mosby's article meets with especial attention and approval in the South. Thus the New Orleans *Picayune*, after discussing his figures at considerable length, remarks that "intellectual education can not take the place of useful labor," and adds: "Our country is rapidly accumulating a large population of tramps, loafers, and criminal idlers. Few of these are destitute of schooling, but many are ignorant of the sort of knowledge that will enable them to earn an honest living." And the Dallas *News* asserts that there are to-day thousands of thoughtful Americans who "see no hope for the present and future generations in anything short of a sharp turn to industrial education, and even to trade-schools, as one of the chief offices and tasks of city and State."

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A BOON FOR RETURNING TRAVELERS

WHILE Mr. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, is not seriously accused of baiting his hook for the Presidency in 1908, still it is hinted by some of the press that if he were fishing for the honor his new orders for the inspection of the baggage of travelers returning from abroad would prove an excellent beginning. The red tape incidental to this inspection by customs officials at American ports has been seriously objected to by all who have endured it. Much of this trouble will be obviated, it is hoped, about the middle of next month, when the new orders take effect. Secretary Cortelyou, remarks the New York *Mail*, "is fonder of the short-cut than he is of red tape," hence his attempt to make less disagreeable this baggage inspection. The present custom is to make the passengers declare under oath, during the last hours of their homeward trip, what dutiable articles they have with them, and then, after arrival in port, to require them to submit their baggage to a thorough examination so that the inspectors can determine how much of their declarations was perjured. This has resulted in many a wordy conflict between passengers and officials and has made unpleasant the homecoming of many a citizen. The prospect of betterment of these conditions is what now exalts the name of George B. Cortelyou. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"Consider the hundreds of thousands of free-born Americans who have been herded together just before landing, regardless of their previous condition of lassitude, and forced to miss the best part of the view of New York Harbor while making out a declaration in the presence of a customs official. Consider the miles of lace, acres of pictures, quarries of statues and precious stones, and shiploads of other souvenirs, which, in the hurry and worry of disembarking, are forgotten by demure maidens, nervous old ladies, and absent-minded millionaires. Consider the treasures annexed by a cruel government because of this forgetfulness. Consider the countless heinous crimes of perjury committed by passengers who, simply to be rid of the dismal nuisance of declaring imported items, omit a few trinkets from their lists. Then look at the new system, which allows passengers to spend their whole return trip in filling out declaration blanks and does away with the horrid oath, and wonder how anybody could doubt who the most popular American citizen is—or soon will be."

A little more fully the New York *Journal of Commerce* describes the new procedure:

"Declarations will be distributed to the passengers during the early part of the voyage to this country and made out by them at their leisure. The declaration will be simple and straightforward, containing nothing complicated or mysterious, and its instructions will tell the passenger to put down the different articles acquired by him while abroad, together with their cost or value. Some time before the last day of the voyage these declarations will be collected by some officer of the ship, who will be held responsible, both by the steamship company and the department, for the work of seeing that such a written statement is received from each passenger. When the customs officers board the ship in the harbor a deputy collector will get from the steamship officer all of the declarations so made out and deliver them to the chief representative of the surveyor on the dock. When the declaration is handed to the steamship officer a coupon will be handed to the passenger which will be his receipt and which will contain the same official number as the declaration itself.

"After the baggage is landed and properly placed on the dock, ready for customs inspection, the passenger will present this coupon to the proper representative of the surveyor, secure the services of an inspector, who will examine his baggage and verify the declaration previously made by him on board ship. No oath of any kind or character will be required. The steamship companies, it is said, will cooperate heartily with the department in carrying out the new system."

With one voice the press hail this innovation as a probable relief from past vexations. To find any fault with it, says the New York *Times*, "one would have to be a protectionist of the sort who consider it criminal to buy abroad anything at all, and would punish all such buying as they can not prevent by inflicting pain and humiliation on the purchasers." And this paper further declares that this is so "obviously the simple and sensible way," that every one will exclaim, "Why in the world was the thing ever done in any other way!" By the removal of the necessity for a sworn declaration "there will be easier consciences next autumn among American tourists returning from abroad," is the prediction of the Boston *Transcript*, which paper suggests, also, a way in which conditions could still further be improved. We read:

"A great deal depends upon the way in which these more liberal regulations are interpreted by the examining officers. Secretary Cortelyou has done much in softening and broadening the rules. He could do more if it were possible to graft a Chesterfieldian tact and courtesy upon the American bruskness of many of his customs subordinates."

The Chicago *Evening Post* more hopefully expresses the belief

WHERE THE DANGER IS.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THE REAL SEAT OF WAR.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

UNCOMFORTABLE POSITIONS.

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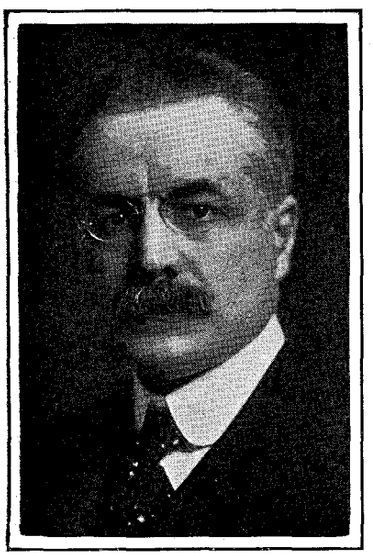
that the new rules will themselves be conducive to politeness. This belief is punctuated by exclamation points, but is doubtless sincere. We read:

"Imagine, who can, a polite custom-house baggage inspection! Imagine water running up hill! A few years ago the one intellectual feat would have been no more difficult to accomplish than the other, but in these days, when all things seem possible to a Presidential administration, the humble and long-suffering tourists will take heart and hope that the proclaimed 'reforms' of Secretary Cortelyou, of the Treasury Department, are more than a beautiful shimmering mirage hovering above the port of their homecoming. . .

"When the 'land of the free' is reached the average citizen will be treated with all the politeness of a Japanese admiral who wishes to learn all about our battle-ships. The baggage will be examined, of course, but somehow, thanks to the necromancy of Mr. Cortelyou, in a 'painless-extraction' way, whereby we will not even wince when our most carefully hidden treasures are laid upon the deck for all the ship to smile at.



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SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY CORTELYOU,
Whose new orders for customs baggage inspection will make more pleasant the homecoming of the American traveler.

"Assuredly this is a great reform which Mr. Cortelyou has inaugurated. But let none imagine that a saturnalia of smuggling will follow. The Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil, and our other infant industries must and shall be preserved; paper fans bought in the Rue Royale and pig-skin purses purchased in the Strand will be confiscated as of yore, but, in the words of the song: 'He said it so politely, politely, politely, he said it so politely, it was music in the ears.'"

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA

THE temperance crusade in the South, the success of which has been chronicled from time to time in THE LITERARY DIGEST, has now received such encouraging support in Georgia that the press all over the country are opening their eyes to its remarkable progress. What is characterized by one paper as "a wave of prohibition sentiment" swept over the State, and in short order a bill enacting prohibition passed both Houses of the legislature, was signed by the Governor, and became law. One of the most picturesque features of the campaign, and one which receives its share of editorial prominence, is the financial loss which prohibition will bring to Gov. Hoke Smith. As one of the owners of the Piedmont Hotel, the largest in Atlanta, it is said that he will lose fully $60,000 by the closing of the bar, but from the first he avowed himself in favor of the new bill and signed it promptly when it was passed. As in the case of all such prohibition movements the press split sharply on the question at issue. The Savannah *News*, proclaiming its desire for "temperance," attacked thus the bill which aimed at prohibition:

"It is easy to demonstrate that from the standpoint of temperance the State would be much better off with an antijug law than it would with a prohibition law. As pointed out by one of the speakers before the House Committee on Temperance yesterday, if the prohibition bill is passed the State will be flooded with intoxicants from cities outside of the State. There is no way to prevent such a condition of affairs. And it is practically certain that, in the counties in which there is an antiprohibition sentiment, there will be as much, if not more, intoxicants sold than there is at present. The experience of prohibition States proves this to be the case. The financial conditions in the State being against prohibition, and the fact that the prohibition cause will not be benefited by it, may cause the House to take a stand against the wave of prohibition sentiment and legislate in such a manner as will really be helpful to the State and the cause of temperance."

Photograph by Jones Press Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

GOV. HOKE SMITH, OF GEORGIA,
Who is said to have contributed indirectly some $60,000 to the cause of prohibition in his State.

This proved a vain hope, however, much to the joy of the orthodox prohibitionists, who were not without journalistic support of their own. The Atlanta *Georgian*, which up to this time had been as it stated, "an absolutely unbiased, plain newspaper, . . . not siding with factions or men," came out strongly in support of the prohibition propaganda. In its announcement of this change of policy it declared:

"A great question has arisen. It has come suddenly. It is not a question of men. It is not a question of politics. It may be a question of sentiment. It may be principle. It may be fanaticism. *The Georgian* doesn't care what it is called. It is an effort in the General Assembly to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage in the State of Georgia. The question is so great that it seems to be the duty of *The Georgian* to lay aside any and every rule or policy that interferes with advocating and supporting the measure, and we now and hereby give all the energy, support, and power that in this paper lies to the end that the prohibition legislation now pending in the State shall become a law."

And for its reasons for supporting the cause of prohibition we read:

"First, we believe it is best for the people.

"Second, because we believe that from three to five million dollars a year in Atlanta goes to the saloon that may in part go to the dry-goods store, the builder, and the contractor. One million in this direction would be better than the five the other way.

"Third, we believe it is best because it would do more to regulate the negro who commits his greatest crime because of liquor, and whose most venal appetites are fired by it. This alone is of sufficient importance to try the experiment if all experiences in other States where there is no negro population had been absolute failures.

"*The Georgian* believes that the acts that brought on the Atlanta riot were committed largely because of the aid of liquor. *The Georgian* and the people *know* that the riot was started by men from the saloons on that Saturday night. *The Georgian* believes therefore that, regardless of the degree to which prohibition has been effective in any Northern State where the population is all white, if it half prohibits in Georgia, where there are nearly one and a quarter million negroes, or a negro for every white person, it will be an untold benefit.

"*The Georgian* has no part in the fallacious argument that it will hurt us in the eyes of the world at large, and asks any man to show us how it can hurt us as seriously as did the riot of 1906. That was the work of the saloon.

"*The Georgian* does not enter the prohibition movement from a purely sentimental-religious point of view. It does not tolerate the weeping and praying in the streets in 1885 that we are told about. *The Georgian* will not help anything done for show. If

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women and men pray, they should do so to the God who only can answer their prayers, and not on the streets. *The Georgian* is in the fight on a manly, free, and business basis—not to be run by preachers and men, but to run with preachers—good men—and women, and for God, home, and native land—so help us God, and keep us stedfast."

The Northern press, which has watched with interest the conflict in the South generally and now more particularly in Georgia, discusses the situation with considerable enthusiasm. The New York *Tribune* views it thus:

"The reason for the South's reversal of old traditions is obvious. The motives behind the prohibition movement are economical as well as moral. With its large proportion of negro population, emotional, impressionable, and incapable of self-control, the South sees public order and industrial progress both menaced by an unrestricted sale of liquors. Probably half the crimes committed by the negroes and the poorer classes of whites are due to drink; and assaults on women, which are the chief pretext for racial conflict and mob violence, are probably traceable in a very large measure to the vile liquor of the cheap 'doggeries.' A population such as the average Southern State possesses should be protected against its weaknesses. Good order, good feeling between the races, and industrial efficiency will all be increased with the elimination of the liquor-dealer and his baleful influence on the weak, the ignorant, and the potentially criminal."

REPORT ON THE HARRIMAN RAILWAYS

THE long-awaited report of the Interstate Commerce Commission upon its investigation of the Harriman railways is, from the point of view of sensational journalism, disappointing; but it is freighted with reassurance for those who have been prophesying vast disaster as an outcome of the Administration's alleged "hostility" to the railroads. In its exhaustive and detailed story of the operations by which Mr. Harriman has created a practical monopoly of the transportation facilities of more than half the continent, the Commission indulges in no more condemnatory rhetoric than the phrase "indefensible financiering," which it uses in connection with the famous Alton deal. The report, which has nothing to say in regard to the institution of any sort of proceedings against Mr. Harriman or the corporations involved in the inquiry, concludes with the following recommendations: (1) That the function of railroad lines be limited to transportation and that they shall not be permitted to invest in the securities of other companies, except connecting lines. (2) That it shall be deemed contrary to public policy as well as unlawful for railroads to secure control of parallel and competing lines. (3) That some reasonable regulation shall be imposed upon the issuance of railroad securities, with the understanding, however, that this shall not interfere with the raising of capital for legitimate development and extension. The press agree that there is nothing in these recommendations calculated to provoke a fresh upheaval in the railroad world; and as to Mr. Harriman, "he stands rebuked, but not menaced," says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, "and certainly not extinguished." This is explained by Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Commission, in a recent interview, by the statement that Mr. Harriman secured immunity from prosecution in the present case when he appeared before the Commission as a witness. "The immunity statute is very broad, to say nothing of the statute of limitation," says Mr. Knapp. Nevertheless, Mr. Harriman indignantly characterizes this bland report as "a political document, and part of a personal pursuit of me"; and he adds: "It is deemed good politics to attack me; but I can stand it much better than the people of this country can stand that sort of procedure on the part of government tribunals charged with the duty of impartially administering the laws." The meaning of the report, as epitomized by the Philadelphia *North American*, is that "one man has undermined a fixt national policy—the preservation of competition in transportation—but he shall not be permitted to destroy it."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* thinks that the results of this report will appear during the coming session of Congress; but the New York *Times* suggests that the President will be less pleased with the document than was Mr. Harriman. We read:

"Nevertheless, the report of the Commission, which is creditable to its sanity and discretion, must give more satisfaction to Mr. Harriman than to the distinguished hunter of big game whose judgment of antagonists is as poor as Pete's. Speaking seriously, since the subject is serious, it is not in the public interest either that captains of industry should be lightly accused or that such prosecutions should fall so flat. It discredits both the law and its administrators. By all means let no guilty man escape. On the other hand, the harrying of the greatest interests in the country should cease altogether unless better results are realized. . . . . .

"Doubtless the mildness of the Commission's report is partially explained by Mr. Harriman's repentance and bringing forth of meet fruits. He has surrendered the control of the Alton to the party of the second part, and he has made other arrangements between the Union Pacific and the San Pedro. This is better than failing in an attempt to send him to the penitentiary, and incidentally punishing the public over his shoulders for his acts."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, welcomes the report as "a powerful refutation of the complaint that the Government is engaged in a crusade against legitimate values, and it shows that only such regulation is desired or proposed as will, while doing injustice to none, promote the general welfare." "It will be for the Attorney-General of the United States in consultation with the President," it adds, "to determine what action shall be taken upon the facts adduced."

A Washington dispatch to *The Journal of Commerce* states that "the feeling of the Administration is known to be that the report and investigation have practically won the case for more legislation of the kind the President thought of asking for last winter, and that it has been well worth while from that standpoint alone." And the Philadelphia *Press* remarks:

"Mr. E. H. Harriman to-day is rather a moving example of laws that are needed than of laws that are violated. Illinois under its Constitution might have made his handling of the Chicago & Alton a crime, but it did not, and the ingenious men who added to their private fortunes in trust positions are amenable to no law.

"Congress should meet this lack. It ought to be just as impossible to use the credit of the Union Pacific in a gigantic stock speculation as the credit of a national bank."

Some papers, on the other hand, criticize the report on the ground that it is "a plea for more laws." Thus the New York *Commercial* warns us that "too many and too highly specialized laws might easily make the whole structure of the Federal control and regulation of interstate commerce fall by its own weight."

The report leads the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* to a consideration of Mr. Harriman as "a world power." Thus we read:

"As they write themselves across the face of the globe his railroad and steamboat conquests cover a large part of North America, and they stretch themselves off to the hemisphere of Asia. The map which traces the course of his steamboat lines makes the Pacific look not like a Japanese or an American sea, but like a Harriman lake. Says the report of the Commission: 'Mr. Harriman may journey by steamship from New York to New Orleans, thence by rail to San Francisco, thence across the Pacific to China. And, returning by another route to the United States, he may go to Ogden, by any one of three rail lines, and thence to Kansas City or Omaha, without leaving the deck or platform of any carrier which he controls, and without duplicating any part of his journey.' This looks like expansive language, but it does not soar nearly as much as it could, while still sticking to facts, for by Harriman's 'community-of-interest' pacts he can ride across the continent to New York by either one of two rail routes without getting out of cars which obey his orders."

Of his relation to our foreign commerce *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"In the matter of the steamship lines, for instance, competition

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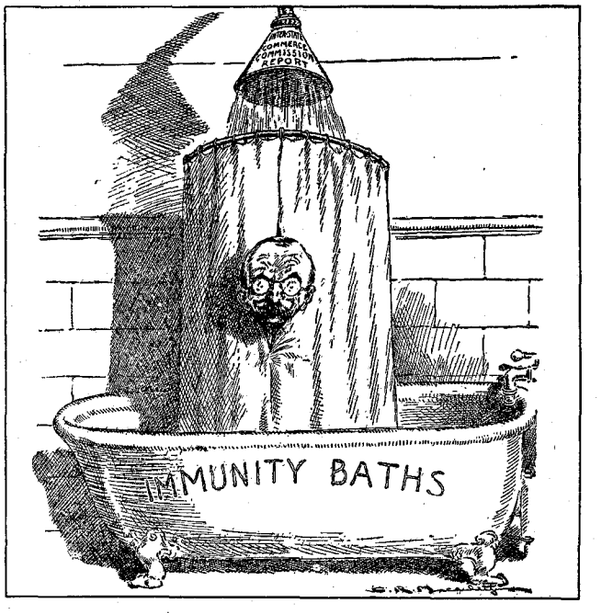
THE RECEIVERSHIP IDEA.

Mr. Harriman ("not yet") in the hands of a receiver.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*



IS THIS WHERE HE STANDS?
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

THE GIST OF THE HARRIMAN REPORT.

on the Pacific Coast has been practically eliminated. . . . . .

"What can the Harriman power do in our relation with European states? It can offer such inducements over the Baltimore & Ohio as to amount practically to a tariff modification, so far as direct shippers from Europe to the Middle West are concerned. Mr. Harriman has one advantage over Mr. Roosevelt. He can make his foreign alliances without the consent of the Senate. It will be seen that a practical alliance with a Japanese steamship line has already been made in the Pacific. The openings on the Atlantic Coast present a wide field for enterprise.

"In dealing with a problem like this any investigating commission is in the position of not being able to see the wood for the trees. It is the hardest thing in the world to take a mass of facts such as the Interstate Commerce Commission has collected, and distil from it the potent spirit which inspires the combination investigated. In his reply to the commissioners Mr. Harriman answered the following question, 'And your power would gradually increase as you took one road after another, so that you might spread not only over the Pacific Coast, but spread over the Atlantic Coast?'

"Mr. Harriman—'Yes.'

"When Mr. Harriman made that answer may he not have visioned a practically unified American railroad system, whose new ambition should be how to secure control of the export and import trade of the United States, at least so far as her two great seaboards are concerned? Anybody who will take the trouble to peruse one of the most fascinating documents which Washington has ever published, will draw for himself a conclusion not remotely removed from this."

DISAGREEMENTS AT THE HAGUE—Proceedings at the Hague Conference have so far been marked by but little conclusive action, perhaps for the reason offered by the New York *Tribune*, namely, that "any measure is technically defeated which does not receive a unanimous vote." Thus, while the American proposal of immunity of private property at sea in wartime was indorsed in committee by a vote of 21 to 11, it was virtually defeated because the vote against it presaged the failure of its universal adoption. "But it is possible for one to be technically defeated and at the same time morally successful," adds *The Tribune.* And in this sentiment our American press derive what solace they may for the failure of this and other important proposals. So, we read further in this paper, "we must regard with some degree of gratification the strong support which the American proposal received, and we must believe that the discussion of the subject at The Hague will prove to have been by no means void of good." This "moral victory" is measured in terms of population, it being stated that the population of the countries favoring the measure aggregates 804,000,000 as against the 729,000,000 comprized in the remaining countries. But, continues *The Tribune:*

"At least fully as pertinent as the question of population is that of commercial interests. The tonnage of British shipping is so much greater than that of any other Power, almost equaling that of all others, that the side on which Great Britain voted was sure to have the preponderance of mercantile tonnage. But with Great Britain omitted the weight was tremendously on the American side. The nations voting for the immunity proposal had a tonnage of 14,650,059, and those against it of 22,115,937. But of the latter tonnage 17,611,096 belonged to Great Britain, leaving only 4,504,841, against the 14,650,059 in favor of immunity. Obviously, then, from the point of view of mercantile tonnage, the majority against the proposal was purely British. Besides Great Britian only two first-class mercantile Powers voted against it, while four first-class Powers favored it. We are not, of course, inclined to dispute that Great Britain's vast commercial interests entitled her to more than ordinary influence in deciding the question. The propriety of her voting in accordance with what she regarded as her vital interests is not to be questioned."

The New York *Sun*, looking at the vote from a practical standpoint, declares that the "moral victory" can have "no substantial results" because of the opposition of Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and three other Latin-American republics. Taking the lack of agreement on the subjects so far brought up as an indication of the future futility of the proceedings of the Conference, the New York *Evening Post* concludes:

"It appears certain . . . that the high anticipations of convinced lovers of peace will not be realized by the Hague Conference. Yet it may be hoped that some humane agreements will be reached. Starting afresh from them, it will be in order to press on the work of making war as unthinkable as the ordeal or the duello."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT is to be hoped that Governor Hughes did not appoint a Futilities Commission.—*New York World.*

"I AM working along and destroying things," says Artist Gibson after two years abroad. Can not we send our popular novelists and playwrights to Paris? —*New York Evening Mail.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN-JAPANESE QUESTION

WAR between the United States and Nippon is inevitable, say many French papers, altho it may be "not now, but soon." It is, however, certain to come, probably with more certainty than a war for the *revanche* between France and Germany. War is in the sky, the clouds take the shape of armed squadrons. We are reminded that altho the Dove of Peace is brooding under the eaves of the Binnenhof at The Hague, altho the trumpets of Europe are sounding a call to truce, even altho the days are gone when a dispute founded on punctilio constituted a *casus belli*, universal peace can not yet be regarded by the most optimistic section of the European press as an established fact. The days may indeed be past when, if the Minister of one country said to the Minister of another, "Do you bite your thumb at me, sir?" and the Minister of the other country replied, "I bite my thumb, sir," war was immediately declared. But with regard to our country and Japan the French press seem to think that war, if not imminent, is eventually inevitable, however good the intentions of President Roosevelt may be. Of the candor and sincerity of the United States all French journals seem to be convinced, and the *Figaro*, certainly the most important literary and political daily of Paris, declares that the American Government has given abundant proof of its good faith and that, without doubt, "so far the attitude of President Roosevelt has been perfectly candid and pacific, and if Japan finds in this affair any grounds for a quarrel she will have to bear the burden of responsibility in the matter."

There is something of the same kind to be found in other papers, which think that Japan's warlike utterances may be prompted by the thought that American fleets and forces are being kept so far away from a possible seat of war in the Pacific. Hence the editor of the *Matin* (Paris) remarks:

"I do not believe that there is anything serious in the rumors of war which echo through the newspapers, nor that there is anything dangerous in the present situation. But if hostilities were, unhappily, to break out, I believe that victory would remain to the United States, for their purse is the better furnished of the two. America is right in sending her fleet to the Pacific. No nation can consider this as an aggression. I am surprized that a fleet has not been sent to the coast of California long before this. Probably the present difficulties would never have arisen if the United States had employed itself more actively in digging the Panama Canal."

A conflict between America and Japan is sure to come, thinks the *Éclair* (Paris), a nationalist paper of considerable influence among a certain section of French Conservatives. Thus we read:

"In the growing military and naval strength of Japan we see a distinct menace to the safety and peace of the United States. The situation is as follows: Two Powers are coveting the hegemony of the Pacific, and, unless one of them chooses to abandon its ambitions, a conflict is inevitable. I do not go so far as to say that war will break out to-morrow, next year, or within ten years,

AFTER GENERAL KUROPATKIN, THE RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER, VISITED JAPAN, WE HAD THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

AFTER MR. TAFT, THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF WAR, VISITS JAPAN, WE SHALL HAVE .....?

—Tokyo *Puck*.

JAPANESE CARTOON COMMENT.

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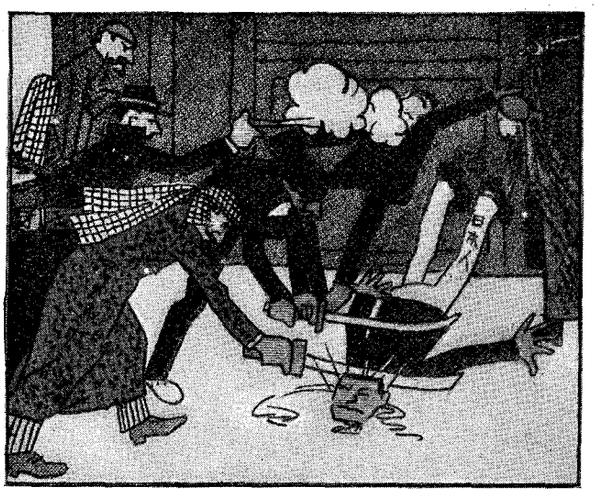
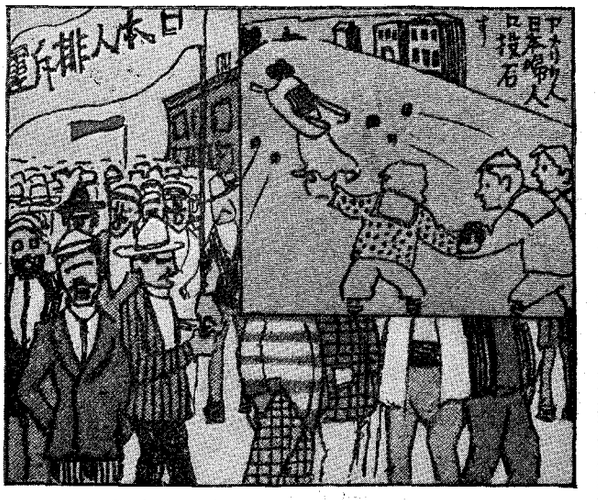
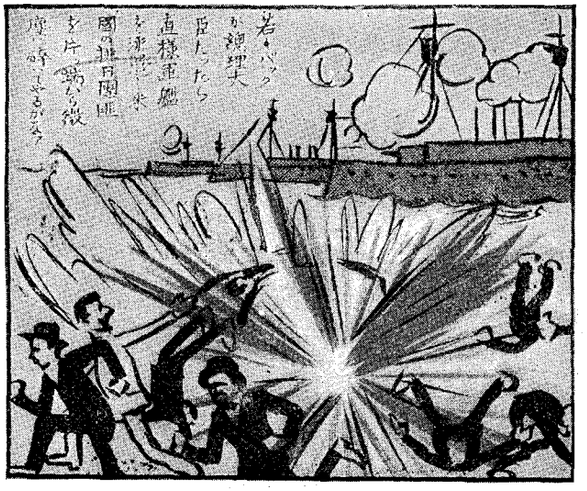


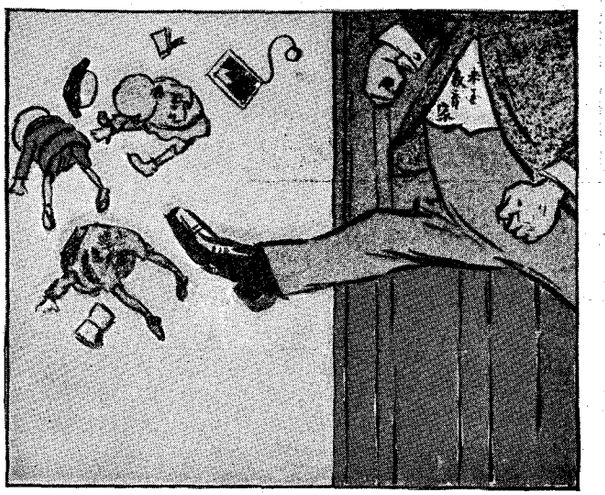
THE AMERICAN BOXERS.
(1) Stabbing Japanese bankers.



(2) Yankee rascals throwing stones at Japanese ladies.



(3) Were *Tokyo Puck* a Prime Minister he would send a war-ship to blow up 'Frisco.



(4) The inhuman American educators.

FIRE-EATING CARTOONS IN THE TOKYO "PUCK."

but I do maintain that it will prove the sole solution of the present problem."

This writer proceeds to argue that Japan may be financially crippled by her recent conflict with Russia, but if once her honor be touched she will face bankruptcy before failing to throw down the gauntlet to the United States. Thus we read:

"History teaches us that want of money never deters a nation from declaring war if she considers such a course necessary. Consequently, altho Japan sees the financial embarrassment which must follow, she will not refuse the first good chance she has of challenging the United States. This we think will depend on such a combination of circumstances as induces Japan to think that she can obtain the hegemony of the Pacific by striking a swift and decisive blow. The resources of America are so vast that the struggle can not be long for Japan, who will be obliged to score a decisive victory from the outset."

This writer compares the navies of the two hypothetical combatants and thinks that American weakness lies in the mixt nationalities of her crews. To quote further:

"With regard to the relative strength of the two navies we consider that the heterogeneous character of the American ship's crews constitutes a source of weakness. We acknowledge, however, that the fighting spirit of American officers is high, and, from imbibing the teachings of Mahan, American naval commanders have become excellent tacticians, while the cleverness of President Roosevelt will prove no slight element of strength in the coming struggle."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE—While the United States is sometimes thought to be the most polyglot country in the world, it is doubtful if she be not in this respect, considering her vast area, worthy of the second place in comparison with the French Republic, where some dozen languages are spoken by the inhabitants. A much more important consideration is the proportion which these different nationalities bear to one another. The Latin affinity of Italy and France naturally insures the predominance of Italians among the foreigners in France; and Spain, for many years the bitterest foe of the French Empire and Consulate, is relegated to the fourth place. Altho a witty scoffer has remarked that all good Americans will find their paradise in Paris after death, the statistics furnished by the *Matin* (Paris) show that Americans, *i.e.*, natives of the United States, are less in number than any other foreign nationality to be found in France. France is a right hospitable country and is fondly loved by others beside Frenchmen. This is proved by the following statistics taken from the journal cited:

"At the last census (1901) the number of foreigners in France amounted to 1,033,871, or 269 to every 10,000 of the native population. These 1,033,871 foreigners are thus divided among the nationalities: Italians, 330,465; Belgians, 323,360; Germans, 89,772; Spaniards, 88,425; Swiss, 72,042; English, 36,948; Americans (South America and Canada), 10,017; Americans (of the United States), 6,155."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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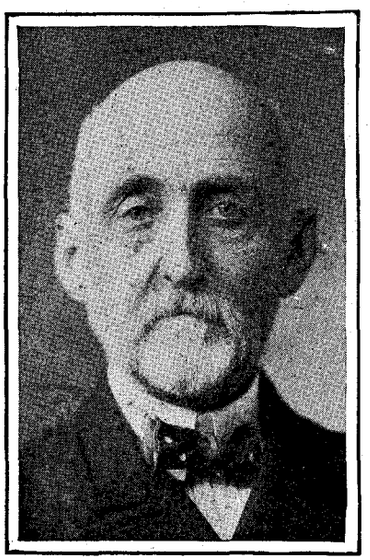
WAR AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

IT is at present fashionable to talk of peace and peace conferences with not only sympathy, but enthusiasm. Some writers seem to think that a peace conference can change the essential constitution of human nature, as exhibited in social and political life. Capt. A. T. Mahan takes a very different view. The explosions of war, he tells us, are as naturally periodic as an earthquake or a volcanic eruption. Yet what court of arbitration could have checked the last outbreak of Vesuvius or averted the destruction of San Francisco? Nations do not flourish, grow, and expand by the power of moral principles, but by the pressure of want, by hunger, and the need of more than they at present possess, he says, writing in *The National Review* (London) on the deliberations of the Hague Conference. Arbitration introduces moral considerations of abstract justice, with which the waging of war has never had anything to do. The principle of national progress and prosperity is epitomized in the saying of Wordsworth's *Rob Roy*, "He should take who has the power, and he should keep who can." To quote Captain Mahan:



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CAPT. A. T. MAHAN, U.S.N.,
Who proclaims that war is as little to be averted by arbitration as a volcano or an earthquake.

"We shall not see aright the political movement of the world at large, the course of history past and present, until we discern underlying all, consciously or blindly, these primitive physical necessities, directing the desires of the peoples, and through them the course of their governments. Rightly do we call them economical—household—for they come home to the many firesides whence their stern exactions have exiled politics and sentiment; and herein, in the weight of struggling numbers, lies the immensity of their strength. Race and country but furnish a means for organizing and fortifying their action, bringing to it the sanction and inspiration of the loftier motives embodied in these consecrated words. But these holy names, while facilitating and intensifying local action, by the same means separate nation from nation, setting up hearthstone against hearthstone. Hence implicit war is perennial; antagonism lurks beneath the most smiling surface and the most honest interchanges of national sympathies."

The idea of arbitration of settling the question as to whether a hungry man may take a loaf of which he has full physical strength to possess himself is chimerical and quixotic. So with the national needs and impulses that bring on war. This writer observes:

"War now is, and historically long has been, waged on a basis of asserted right or need; and what it does help to determine is that which is known in physics as the resultant of forces, of which itself is one; the others being the economical and political necessities or desires of the contending parties. The other forces exist, aggressive, persistent; unless controlled by the particular force we call war, *in posse* or *in esse*, they reach a solution which is just as really one of force, and may be as unrighteous, and more so, than any war. For instance, except for war, Southern slavery probably would still exist. This is actually the state of the world at the present moment; and while a better balance-wheel than war may be conceived, it is at present doing its work fairly well. The proper temper in which to approach arbitration is not by picturing an imaginary political society of nations and races, but the actual one now existing in this tough old world."

The best way to bring in an era of peace is to make warfare more efficient and armaments more formidable. The idea of disarmament, or even the diminution of armaments, is at the present quite immature. The stability of peace could not thus be brought about. It is indeed only by war that the world at present maintains its condition of social and political stability. To quote further:

"Reduce the frequency of actual war by such measures as may be practicable; but simultaneously and correlatively make it more efficient, and therefore less wasteful of time and of energy. At present this is being done generally, and is probably more immediately practical to the repression of war than any methods of arbitration can soon be made. Do not lose sight of the fact that all organized force is in degree war, and that upon organized force the world so far has progressed and still progresses. Upon organized force depends the extended shield, under which the movements of peace advance in quietness; and of organized force war is simply the last expression. To law and to beneficence organized force supplies the instrument, which the body gives to the spirit. Europe has well-nigh reached a condition of internal stability, but she has reached it by war, and she maintains it by preparation for war. The wants of mankind have been the steam of progress; they have not merely turned the wheels of the engine, they have burst the bonds of opposition and enabled the fitter to enter upon the unimproved heritage of the unfit. Where such bonds still exist, there must be a conflict of forces, and it passes the power of mere intellect with legal theories of justice and injustice, of prescriptive rights, to keep the contest within bounds,

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD IS ASSURED.
Uncle Edward smokes the pipe of peace.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

unless it can bring to its support physical aid. The one practical thing to hold it in abeyance is that the several forces, including military power, should show what is in them by the adequacy of their development."

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THE HOUSE OF PEACE.

PEACE—"Always glad to lend my house for a good cause. Still, they might perhaps have asked me to join them. But evidently it's my room they want, and not my company."

—*Punch* (London).

THE PEACE ANGEL OF IMPERIALISM.

"I must now see that my palm of peace is put more clearly in the light."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE IRONY OF PACIFISM.

THE COLOR QUESTION IN BRITISH COLONIES

THE great question of the admixture and equality of different races in one great state or empire has been always one of the greatest, sometimes of the most disastrous, importance. It is agitating at this moment the Southern States of our Union with regard to one race, and the Western State of California with regard to another. It has been decided in one case by the law of Chinese exclusion. Particularly in the British colony of South Africa has it reached an acute stage. Kafirs and Chinese, says Mr. W. Wybergh, Commissioner of Mines and Member of Legislative and Executive Councils, Transvaal, have been imported from the Kafir zone of Africa and Eastern China to work the mines, with most unhappy social and economic effects, and their deportation is being loudly called for. Mr. Wybergh, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London), remarks that when different-colored races form the population of an empire they should be assigned separate territories, should neither mix in marriage nor take the place of inferior and superior races dwelling side by side. These are his concluding words:

"It is not a question of superiority or equality at all, but merely one of fundamental and irreconcilable difference, which can not be ignored. To the writer, who, tho not a born colonist, has had a long practical experience of the effects of racial confusion in South Africa, it appears that it is only by applying the principle of segregation that justice can be done to all, and at the same time the free development of all under natural and congenial surroundings be assured. Without justice the Empire will inevitably collapse; without the freest national and racial development it will not be worth preserving. No nation worthy of the name was ever yet built upon the exploitation of lower races; the system of a white aristocracy and a colored working class of non-citizens has failed wherever it has been tried, and will always fail if anything beyond the mere production of wealth is required. The admission of colored races to citizenship and social equality in a democracy is no less disastrous, and there is no future for a race of half-breeds. The alternative is, first, segregation to be achieved at any hazard and at all costs, but to be carried out under the most various conditions and by the most various means. Then come correlation, adjustment, and specialization, and then the birth of the true World-State as a self-conscious organism, no longer great by reason of its mass alone. No doubt this condition can not be brought about without great effort and self-sacrifice, and no doubt the bare idea of such a scheme will be labeled impracticable and visionary by the faint-hearted, the lover of precedent, and the self-interested; yet the empire is built upon effort and sacrifice, not on self-interest. But in this greater matter, as in the details of the South-African problem, objections and fears are useless and even ridiculous; we must find a way or perish."

WHAT WILL THE THIRD DOUMA BE?

HAVING somewhat recovered from the Government's *coup* in dissolving the second Douma and changing the suffrage system by ukase, in violation of the "Fundamental Laws" or constitution, the press of Russia is beginning to discuss the prospects of reform in the third Douma and the probable composition of that body. The opinions that were hastily exprest immediately after the blow are being revised and modified. There is, however, no agreement among the editors and party leaders as to the effect of the electoral changes. The advanced parties are, as a rule, pessimistic, thinking that the future Doumas can not possibly be representative of the people and their educated friends; the reactionary papers are not satisfied, not being sure that the Government went far enough to produce the "right results," from their point of view.

The organ of the "Cadets," the *Riech* (St. Petersburg), reaches the conclusion that the essential object of the changes (aside from special injustice to the Poles, the Armenians, and other races) was to give the landholding nobles and propertied classes control of the Douma, to render the peasants, workmen, and insurgent intellectuals impotent and helpless. One hundred and thirty-five thousand landlords, it says, are to have greater political strength and influence than 90,000,000 peasants, and that, too, when the greatest of all the questions that press for settlement in Russia, the underlying cause of the revolution itself in the agrarian one. The *Riech* winds up its melancholy reflections as follows:

"Thus the fate of national representation, in the near future at least, will depend wholly on the class of big proprietors. If we had lost all faith and hope in this class of our population; if we thought that it was so selfishly and short-sightedly bent on the

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protection of its own special interests that it could not rise to the higher plane of national interests and statesmanlike views, we should feel constrained to say that our Parliament, as now likely to be made up, can give Russia nothing.

"But we have not lost faith absolutely, and still hope that in this class there will be sufficient vitality and intelligence to repudiate an egotistic policy of special privilege. These living elements will shatter the reactionary illusion of the unity and solidity of the big landholding class. Even if only a minority of these landlords should place themselves on the side of the national rights and popular interests, the third Douma would be in a position to continue the work begun by her two predecessors."

THE RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

1. There was once a Cossack who repented of his sins of absolutism, and determined in atonement to carry his horse upon his back.
2. But that was too much for him, so he determined to lead him by his rein.
3. He finally leapt into the saddle and lashed his steed into a full gallop. —*Ulk* (Berlin).

The more moderate *Slavo* (St. Petersburg) is disposed to be skeptical and apprehensive. It says:

"In a country essentially democratic, such as Russia unquestionably is, the introduction of property tests and the conferring of a decisive political influence on the landlord class involves the danger of class conflicts, which is already quite acute with us."

The *Russ*, which has been allowed to resume publication after a suspension which was supposed to be final, is more optimistic. It does not believe that the new election law will help the bureaucracy and the old order. It thinks that the time for words, for agitation, is past, and that the country has made up its mind on the question of reform. The next election will afford the people an opportunity to judge between the Government and the opposition, and they will speak in spite of the new restrictions.

In the *Novoye Vremya*, A. Stolypine, the brother of the Russian Premier, apologizes for the new

THE BLUEBEARD OF THE NORTH.

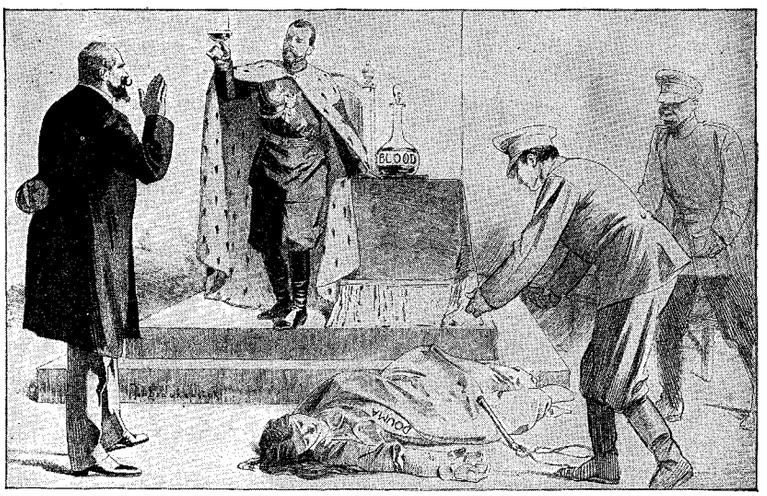
"Two of them are done for. Now for a third. Is she to share their fate?" —*Fischietto* (Turin).

suffrage law. In Europe, he says, universal suffrage reflects popular sentiment, but Russia is still too Asiatic to adopt European forms, and the propertied and substantial elements must be depended on to work out her salvation. He hopes for good results from the new system. Mr. Menshikoff, a prominent publicist, declares that the changes are not radical enough, and that more will have to be done to insure a serviceable, a practical-minded, a national Douma. The Parliament should be composed of competent and intelligent men, of patriotic Russians, and the foreign, semiforeign, and Jewish influence should be reduced to a minimum.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

THERE is no doubt about the heir to the Spanish throne being a fine lusty boy. It took more than forty bishops and archbishops to christen him.—*Punch.*

MORE than three hundred years ago England destroyed the Spanish Armada; to-day she is providing Spain the money to build a new one. It is hard to say which incident is more humiliating to Spain.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*



THE HAGUE CONFERENCE AND THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DOUMA.

CZAR (to Stolypine)—"It is time we send an answer to the greeting of the Peace Conference of The Hague. Tell them, Stolypine, that I as their patron drink to the toast, 'Freedom forever! Peace forever!'"

STOLYPINE—" fancy, sire, I hear their applause at the message." —*Amsterdammer.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HABIT AND PHYSICAL TRAINING

THE dependence of physical training on the laws of habit, which hold good throughout the whole organic world, is brought out by a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, June 1). He tells us at the outset that even microscopic organisms may be "trained" by habit to flourish under conditions apparently alien to them. We read:

"The conditions of life of an organism are never rigorously fixt; they may oscillate between somewhat wide limits, especially if, in applying the modifications imposed on them, we proceed slowly and progressively.

"Microbes, because of the rapidity of their development and the relatively simple conditions of their reproduction, lend themselves readily to the study of such modifications. Pasteur and his pupils, by cultivating the germs of disease under special conditions, . . . created actual races in which certain characteristics were fixt—for instance, virulence was increased or weakened, or the ability to produce color was acquired or suppressed. . . . . .

"There are limits, nevertheless, to these transformations; thus, Chauveau, in his experiments, attempted to destroy the virulence of the bacterium of malignant pustule; but the least virulent microbe still preserved a vaccinal power, and if the conditions were so modified as to lessen this it died.

"The ability to exist in a modified medium is obtained only through slow transitions. Certain animal species are represented by some individuals living in the sea water, by others in brackish water, and by still others in fresh water; thus, as is remarked by Le Dantec, there is, from the standpoint of saltiness, much latitude in the particular conditions of life of this species. Still, we must not be too hasty. If we take a creature that lives in the sea and plunge it suddenly into fresh water, it will probably die, altho it may be accustomed progressively to live in water less and less salt.

"This subject recalls the curious experiments of Hafkine on progressively accustoming certain infusoria to varying saltness. This scientist kept in two vessels two groups of these animalcules having the same origin and as much alike as possible; in one he increased the saltness of the water gradually, while he lessened it in the other; the infusoria continued to live and multiply. When the difference in saltness had become considerable he emptied one suddenly into the other, whereupon all the creatures died, because they had been changed too quickly, some to water that was too salt for them, and the others into water too fresh."

Similar facts, the writer goes on to say, are observed in connection with higher organisms, and the physician often profits by these. On certain of them depends the practise of "trainers." "Training" is due to a combination of processes whose object is to put an organism into condition to do the maximum of work with the minimum of fatigue. This combination constitutes a real science. The state of health in which training places the body is called "form." We read:

"Form is the aim of training; it varies with each subject and depends on several things—heredity, race, environment. It is also sometimes special for determinate exercises. There is for every individual a special state or form which it is possible to achieve, but beyond which he must not go, under penalty of injury to his health.

"One of the first effects of physical training by bodily exercise is the disappearance of the sensation of fatigue, and especially that of loss of breath. Habit lessens in great degree the reaction of the heart in the course of violent exercise.

"The heart of a well-trained man keeps quiet during the same exercises that disturb the whole apparatus of circulation in a person who tries them for the first time. Professor Potain has noted this in an attempt of his own to take the place of a boatman who was rowing him. Observing his pulse with a sphygmomanometer after several strokes of the oar, he found that there was a considerable increase of the arterial tension, while this tension had not varied in the case of the boatman.

"Training is applicable to all subjects, and delicate persons have special need of it in order that their bodies may produce the maximum of work that they are fitted to do, with the least possible fatigue."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE OUR RAILWAY SIGNALS IMPRACTICABLE?

THAT the common form of block-signal, fixt by the side of the track, is useless and should be replaced by some form of signal operating in the cab itself, where the engineer will be sure to see it, is asserted by W. H. Hammond, a Detroit civil engineer, in a symposium on signals in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, June 29). While acknowledging that fixt block-signals were once necessary evils, Mr. Hammond believes that there is no longer any valid excuse for their continuance, the cab signal being quite practicable. In reply to the argument that the signal should be outside where the conductor and trainmen, as well as the engineer, may see it, he says:

"The fact is, as a prominent signal engineer said to me not a very great while ago, that conductors and brakemen do not observe fixt block-signals more often than about one time in a thousand. They not only are not, but can not be, guided by fixt block-signals. Such signals can not be seen by any one inside a coach when, on a cool summer day, the windows are coated with a thick film of moisture, to say nothing of frost-coated windows in winter. On several block-signaled roads I have actually measured by a watch the time elapse between successive signal flashes, and found that three-and-a-half, two-, and even one-minute intervals are exceedingly common. Even assuming ideal weather conditions, a fixt block-signal can not be seen from the inside of a coach, except by one sitting at a window. Isn't it mere nonsense to say that a conductor must collect tickets and all the while be at a window-seat and looking up to see block-signals once every three minutes of his running time?"

Visual signals given on the locomotive may easily be connected, the writer says, with a danger-whistle that will be clearly audible to a conductor or brakeman in a coach several car lengths from the locomotive. He goes on:

"The time when a block-signal is needed worst is when it is most difficult to see an obstruction ahead, that is found in the worst fogs and storms; and this is the very time when it is most difficult to read fixt signals. In other words, fixt signals are necessarily hardest to get just at the times when protection of life and property is most dependent upon their being gotten. . . . Is it not clear that we are paying a pretty big price for the privilege of putting the signal where its user never is?"

It would be an excellent thing, Mr. Hammond thinks, if something would destroy what he terms "the mass of superstition" that has collected around the expression "block-signal." He says:

"Shortly after a recent epidemic of fixt-signal wrecks, the Interstate Commerce Commission made a report to Congress, stating substantially that automatic block-signals as at present installed in this country were all right as far as they go, but that they needed to be perfected and more generally installed. The Commission said this in the face of the fact that in by far the majority of these cases the fixt signals did just exactly what they ought to have done. To make the Commission's error the more evident, some of these wrecks, for instance, one on the Big Four, occurred where block-signals were in use and worked perfectly. The fixt block-signal, even if it were never to fail to work perfectly, gives its indications where they are bound to be very often invisible from the place where their user is compelled to be; and is therefore inherently and fundamentally wrong. And the cause of safety is seriously impaired by the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission not only fails to condemn this signal, but actually and officially urges its extension. . . . . .

"When twenty successive clear fixt signals are encountered the engineman must make twenty signal readings 'on the fly.' In thick

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or cold and windy weather each reading occasions an optical strain which tends to make him less efficient for reading the next group of signals, and the accumulated effects of these strains are very hard on even the best eyes and nervous systems. When the same run is made with cab-signals a single white indicator remains continuously before the runner and at a constant and very short distance from where he sits, and no matter how often he looks at his signal his sight does not thereby become impaired to the slightest degree. . . . The troubles of a background of varying landscape, confusion of signals with each other and with lights that are not signals, and broken lenses and extinguished signal-lights are all actually and perfectly eliminated when the block-signal is put where it rightly belongs, on the cab with its user. Fixt signals are necessarily 'in the weather'; cab signals are perfectly 'fog-proof.'

"Facts irrefutably established by the accumulated experience of a quarter of a century prove beyond a possible doubt that the modern fixt block-signal is a very reliable and highly perfected means of doing the right thing at the right time in the wrong place."

IS IT GOOD TO BE "DRINK-PROOF"?

MOST of us know men who are so "pickled" in alcohol as to be unaffected by quantities of it that would intoxicate an ordinary citizen; but it seems to have been reserved for officers of the German Army and Navy to exalt the possession of such dubious "immunity" into a virtue. In the temperance journal *Die Alkoholfrage*, Dr. Eric Meinert undertakes to demonstrate the harmfulness of this view, which he says exists widely among the German military forces, and among corps of students in the universities. Says Dr. Meinert, as quoted in *The British Medical Journal* (London, June 22):

"This prejudice is that it is distinctly advantageous, if not essential, for a man of the world to make himself as soon as possible immune to the intoxicating effects of alcohol (*Trinkfest*) by learning to drink comparatively large quantities; this immunity is believed to be a safeguard against the social and professional danger young men run of being overcome by drink consumed through want of caution, or where etiquette or custom renders it more or less necessary. . . . 'An officer must be able to drink a bottle of wine,' says a lieutenant-general. Good-fellowship is not supposed to be possible among students without drinking, and a gallon of beer at a sitting is an average quantity. . . . . .

"Such a habit of mind can not be corrected by calling it ridiculous or foolish or wicked. . . . But Dr. Meinert proves that those who make themselves temporarily immune to alcohol acquire with that purely relative advantage a terrible permanent liability to disease, the effect of which is to injure their health and greatly to reduce the average duration of their lives. He is enabled to show from official figures that the average age at death of officers of the army and navy is only forty-eight—an extraordinarily low figure for a class of selected lives; moreover, there is an exceptionally high mortality from cancer, diabetes, and suicide, which Dr. Meinert, with some show of reason, regards as depending upon the alcoholic habit. The rate of suicides is enormous—9.25 per cent. of all deaths! No wonder the Kaiser interests himself to check gambling, dueling, and drinking in the services, when he has such striking evidence of the existence of serious moral evils."

The pamphlet ends with the recital of an interesting incident. In an address to a Ladies' Association for Social Work, Dr. Meinert spoke of the officers of the army and navy as being generally "*Alkoholisten*," that is, users of alcohol. This remark reached the ears of a naval lieutenant-commander, in the offensive form that "all naval officers were drinkers and soakers," with the consequence that Dr. Meinert received a summons to withdraw the expression in the presence of the Police Commissoner of Dresden and a commissioner appointed by the naval Commander-in-Chief! To this Dr. Meinert demurred, explaining in what sense he had used the expression "*Alkoholisten*." Says the writer:

"This explanation brought a conciliatory reply from Prince Henry, who suggested that the matter be discust with a Herr Marineoberkriegsgerichtrat (Councilor of the Court of Admiralty) whom he proposed to send to Dresden if Dr. Meinert would receive him. We are glad to know that the interview was followed by results satisfactory to both parties, the Herr Marineoberkriegsgerichtrat leaving Dresden without an apology, but with his pockets stuffed full of temperance pamphlets!"

"DECREPIT" ELECTRIC TRACTION

AT the moment when most people are lauding electricity as the "power of the future" and asserting that it is "still in its infancy," a writer comes forward with the bold assertion that it is "as decrepit as the bicycle," and that it is doomed to give way to some form of gasoline-engine. This prophet of evil, Mr. James E. English, who writes in *Motor Print* (Philadelphia, July), admits that there is nothing at present to oust electricity from lighting, while telephony and telegraphy will probably hold their own and even develop. Beyond this he sees little or no use for it either from a commercial or artistic standpoint. It will not do, he says, for heating, nor on any great scale for power, and will be kept in vogue for a time only by the vested interests of the present street-railway owners and of the steam-railway companies that are or are about to be electrified. He goes on to say:

"Practically some form of the internal-combustion engine, at present generally (from the usual source of power) called the gasoline-engine, which I may mention has already proved itself efficient in the form of oil- and gas-engines, will be chiefly instrumental in bringing about the *debâcle* of electricity. Other factors will enter into the struggle, but the light and efficient prime mover, actuated directly by some safe and powerful fuel, will, by reason of its many advantages, drive the electric motor from the field. The cost of the latter is not measured by the manufacturer's price-list and the cost of current per unit. The question of wiring has to be considered, and with large horse-power, and in the case of motors that require fixing at some distance from the supply mains or the source of power, this is a considerable item.

"On the other hand, the internal-combustion engine can be placed and run as efficiently and cheaply in one position as another. The questions of noise and smell are merely matters of engineering and chemistry. Already a high-class gasoline-driven engine can be made to all intents and purposes noiseless. But the chief point is this: Unless copper and rubber are subjected to an enormous reduction of price, or some efficient substitute for both, of a dirt-cheap nature, is found—neither of which appears likely—the electric motor will always be handicapped. It may be said the motor will be improved. No doubt, but it is already vastly superior to the earlier types, and would appear to have almost reached finality. And the internal-combustion engine is, to use a conventional term, 'in its infancy.'"

Electric cars, the writer goes on to say, require huge capital expenditure in relaying tracks, laying mains and feeders, fixing poles and overhead equipment, and building cars. They obstruct streets with a network of guard-rails, trolley-wires, spans, and the like. A broken wire, a fault on the station switchboard, and the whole traffic is delayed until the damage is repaired. To quote further:

"Of all the monstrosities to which the nineteenth century gave birth, I feel tempted to place first the megatherium-like electric trolley-car. They are welcomed eagerly because we need some means of personal transport more speedy than walking, more convenient than the bicycle. They afford a means of getting about which is cheap and sheltered in inclement weather. But even as it is, the newer undergrounds are vastly superior as regards speed and comfortable traveling to any trolley-car service. As a temporary and extremely costly expedient, the trolley-car is welcome. But it has not come to stay, and the question is, how long will it stay?

"It will last as long as the capital sunk in street-railways can successfully fight capital invested in carriages fitted with internal-combustion engines, assisted by public opinion and the natural trend of civilization. Clever engineers and shrewd financiers are

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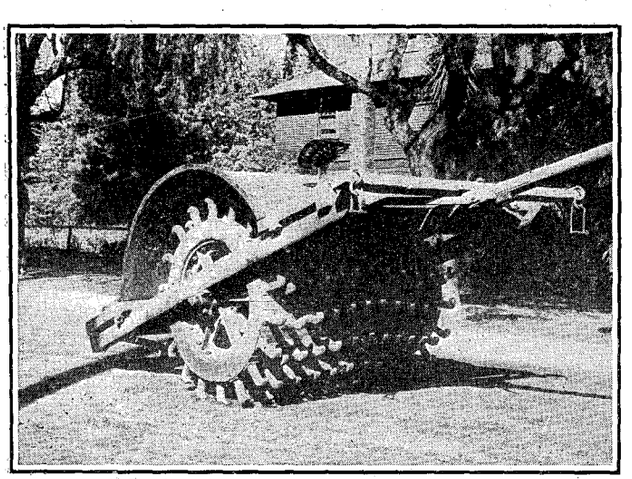
at work on the motor-car, which in an incredibly short space of time has developed its sphere of activity from its beginning, as a toy for the wealthy, to the indispensable assistant of all who live off the beaten track of railways. Every day sees it improved, rendered cheaper and more reliable, adapted more and more to the speedy carriage of great weights. And at this very commencement of its career, before electricity has been able to get firm hold of them, we find the most powerful corporations in existence—the railway companies—taking it up, assisting its growth, discerning its marvelous possibilities."

A ROAD-ROLLER THAT IMITATES THE TRAMPLING OF SHEEP

A NEW and curious kind of roller, or "rolling tamper," has been devised for use with a type of road invented and used in California. This road has been called, from the place where it originated, the "Santa Monica system" and is little more than an oiled road in which the oil is caused to penetrate deeply instead of being merely spread over the top. The top soil is loosened to a depth of several inches, so that the oil, when applied, may penetrate for quite a distance below the surface. The earth thus soiled is then rolled and thoroughly compacted and practically forms an inferior kind of asphalt paving. A company formed in Los Angeles, which makes a specialty of constructing roads by this method, uses the form of roller alluded to above, which is illustrated herewith. Says *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, June 26):

"It is seen to be a large roller, from the circumference of which project a considerable number of tamping-points, and the effect of this is to compact the soil from the bottom upward, these points sinking in to the depth of the loosened earth and rising nearer and nearer to the surface as the bottom layers become contracted, until finally the tamping-point sinks but a little distance into the surface of the roadway. In using this method of road construction the earth is plowed to a depth of about 6 inches and is properly surfaced with a road machine, the clods or lumps having first been broken up with a harrow or similar machine. Asphaltic oil is then sprinkled over the roadway, the endeavor being to give about one gallon of oil to each square yard, and the oil and earth are then thoroughly mixt by a cultivator, after which the roller-tamping begins. This process of oiling and tamping is repeated three times, until each square yard has received about three gallons of oil, when the surface is smoothed down by the use of an ordinary roller.

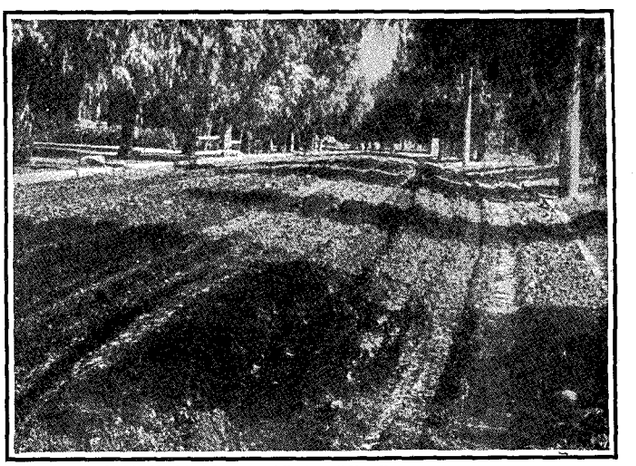
"In the construction of reservoir embankments in India the



By courtesy of "The Municipal Journal and Engineer," New York.

ROLLING TAMPER OF THE PETROLITHIC PAVEMENT.

British engineers substituted for the roller, which is commonly employed in England as well as in this country, flocks of goats, which were driven continuously back and forth across the earth as it was placed in thin layers by workmen, who brought it there in baskets; and it is probable that the compacting effected by the small hoofs of the goats is more thorough than that which would result from a grooved roller. It is said that the idea of the rolling tamper was suggested by seeing the effect upon the soil of the passing of a herd of sheep, and it would appear as tho the effect



By courtesy of "The Municipal Journal and Engineer," New York.

ROAD PLOWED AND READY FOR OILING.

of the two might be very similar. It is well known that an ordinary flat roller will not give nearly so solid an embankment as will a grooved roller, and it suggests itself to us that the rolling tamper might produce even more thorough compacting of reservoir embankments than does the latter, and we hope that a trial will be made to ascertain the correctness of this view. We would suggest, however that an idea be adopted from the grooved roller and that the roller of the rolling tamper be divided into several sections each having several inches' play upon the central axle, so that the entire roller will not be lifted by a single stone or hard lump of earth."

THE HABIT OF TAKING "BITTERS"

THAT the habit of taking certain bitter beverages for their tonic effects is growing, especially among athletes, and that it is a menace to health, is asserted by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, June 29). This "curious species of drug habit," as the author calls it, is, he says, particularly common among those "made thirsty by drastic exercise." He goes on:

"The monotony of drinks or the craze for something fresh no doubt accounts partly for this departure, but we feel sure also that a gradually increasing knowledge of drugs and their uses is a contributory factor. The layman learns that in certain circumstances bitters, for example, do good; they stimulate the nerves of taste and induce reflex effects which serve to aid the digestive process. Appetite is, in short, aroused, and a zest for a meal is regarded as a sign of satisfactory health. The drinking of bitters, associated, unfortunately, as it always is, with alcohol in some form, thus easily becomes a habit. The choice of a 'bitter' for the purpose is widening, so that now men may be found calling for soda-water and quinine, and the demand is not likely to be refused by the managers of a department which is profitable. Vermuth is the favorite with a good many, and a considerable quantity is consumed at golf-clubs, the drinker of it being quite unconscious of the fact as described in our text-books that oil of wormwood 'is a convulsive poison.' We may not unreasonably expect gentian, calumba, chiretta, and so on shortly to be added to these materia medica of the athletes' drinking-bar. If this after all does not constitute a drug habit we are very much mistaken. In disease bitters are a powerful aid, for they are tonics, increasing appetite and encouraging the assimilation of food; in health they may easily prove mischievous and be productive of evil rather than of good; they will irritate the stomach and induce indigestion. The constant stimulation of healthy glands which act normally without, so to speak, any call for 'whipping' must sooner or later lead to fatigue of the digestive organs which might easily bring with it a train of unpleasant symptoms indicating a lowering of the health

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standard. It is with bitters as with alcohol; both are drugs, and the chronic and excessive indulgence in drugs does not, as a rule, help to maintain the normal vigor of the healthy body. When a man finds he can not distinguish between use and abuse this safe course is to be abstemious."

BUDAPEST'S "TELEPHONE NEWSPAPER"

ONE of Bellamy's boldest conceptions in his "Looking Backward" was that of a system for transmitting news, lectures, vocal music, etc., over the telephone throughout a great city. Altho the "telephone newspaper" of Budapest is periodically noticed in the press, the realization that Bellamy's idea is in daily practise in the Hungarian capital, with its 800,000 souls, comes as a distinct surprize to most readers. Few persons have an idea of the extent to which its operation is carried. The "Telefon-Hirmondo" or "Caller-of-the-News," we are told by W. G. FitzGerald, in *The Scientific American* (New York, June 22), now has a staff of over two hundred people in the busy winter months, and its 1,100 miles of wire give it access to more than 15,000 of the best homes in the city. We read:

"From eight in the morning till ten at night eight loud-voiced 'stentors' with clear vibrating voices literally preach the editor-in-chief's 'copy' between a pair of monstrous microphones, whose huge receivers are facing each other. The news is of all kinds—telegrams from foreign countries; theatrical critics; parliamentary and exchange reports; political speeches; police and law-court proceedings; the state of the city markets; excerpts from the local and Viennese press; weather forecasts—and advertisements.

"But the 'Telefon-Hirmondo' goes far beyond the routine of an ordinary newspaper, as its remarkable constitution enables it to do. At stated hours concerts, performances at the Imperial Opera or municipal theaters are heard by subscribers in their own dining-rooms, or as they sit by the fire playing cards on a winter's evening. Eminent divines, lecturers, and actors preach, address, or tell stories to enormous audiences scattered all over the beautiful city.

"Subscribers even hear a list of strangers' arrivals, with the correct astronomical time, and an exhaustive list of amusements such as may well tempt them from their own hearth. The exact time of each news item is strictly regulated and announced to subscribers every morning. Thus each need only listen to the news that interests him, and he can always be sure of its being 'on tap' at the moment predicted."

When some very important item comes to hand suddenly—a disaster of international moment, an outbreak of war, or the like—it is shouted at once into the microphones by the stentors, and special alarm-signals ring in every household. During a call at the administrative offices of the "Telefon-Hirmondo" Mr. FitzGerald took note of a typical day's program, which he presents as follows:

A.M.
9:00 .. Exact astronomical time.
9:30–10:00.. Reading of program of Vienna and foreign news and of chief contents of the official press.
10:00–10:30.. Local exchange quotations.
10:30–11.00.. Chief contents of local daily press.
11:00–11:15.. General news and finance.
11:15–11:30.. Local, theatrical, and sporting news.
11:30–11:45.. Vienna exchange news.
11:45–12:00.. Parliamentary, provincial, and foreign news.
12:00 noon .. Exact astronomical time.
P.M.
12:00–12:30.. Latest general news, parliamentary, court, political, and military.
12:30– 1:00.. Midday exchange quotations.
1:00– 2:00.. Repetition of the half-day's most interesting news.
2:00– 2:30.. Foreign telegrams and latest general news.
2:30– 3:00.. Parliamentary and local news.
3:00– 3:15.. Latest exchange reports.
3:15– 4:00.. Weather, parliamentary, legal, theatrical, fashion, and sporting news.
4:00– 4:30.. Latest exchange reports and general news.
4:30– 6:30.. Regimental bands.
7:00– 8:15.. Opera.
8:15 (or after the first act of the opera)—Exchange news from New York, Frankfort, Paris, Berlin, London, and other business centers.
8:30– 9:30.. Opera.

Once a week special lectures or concerts are given for children, and for a different class of the population reports of the principal Hungarian and Austrian horse-races are flashed over the wires the moment results are known. The system has proved a great success in Budapest. It gives news of importance sooner than any printed daily could put it before the public. It is said to be the delight of women and children, and entertains the sick in their homes, patients in hospitals, the blind, and all those who have neither time nor money to go to theater, concert, or opera. The writer goes on:

"The most unique journal in the world is invariably 'turned on' in the doctor's waiting-room, in barber-shops, cafés, restaurants, and dentists' parlors—wherever people resort, in fact, and sit waiting for any purpose whatever. And obviously, since the journal costs little to produce, its service is quite extraordinarily cheap. Each subscriber pays but two cents a day for receiving, as it were, orally in his own home, the news of the entire world, besides entertainment which might very well cost him several dollars a day.

"No fees are charged for fitting up the receivers in a house; and should a subscriber wish the 'paper' discontinued, he can ring off, as it were, after a four-months' trial. Each station is provided with a receiver having two ear-tubes, so that husband and wife, brother and sister, or a couple of children can listen at the same time. And the apparatus can be fixt wherever the subscriber wishes—at bed or sofa, writing-desk, fireside, or study."

Advertisements, we are told, are transmitted over the wires, sandwiched between two interesting items of news, and so command special attention. The charges as a general rule are fifty cents for twelve seconds of the stentor's voice. In an interview with the writer, the editor of this unique system of news-transmission said:

"I have often marveled why a country like America with its amazing enterprise and development has not produced a 'Telefon-Hirmondo' of its own on a far vaster scale than Budapest could possibly manage. You Americans like novelty; your advertisers are enterprising above all others. Possibly before long New York and Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco will each have a 'Telefon-Hirmondo' of its own, bringing enormous profits to their owners. For all kinds of expenses are eliminated from the cost of production, such as paper, ink, typesetting, and a great and expensive staff."

THE GROWTH OF THE TURBINE-ENGINE

ALTHO the first steam-turbine dates back nearly a quarter of a century, the practical use of the turbine-engine is limited to the last four or five years, during which time it has advanced with wonderful rapidity. Figures and diagrams given in *Engineering* (London, June 21), and reproduced herewith, show this strikingly. These accompany an article on the subject by C. A. Parsons, the inventor of the type of turbine that is now in most general use. This was read originally by the author before the Institution of Civil Engineers on June 19. Says Mr. Parsons:

"The turbines now in general use may be classified under three principal types, tho there are some which may be described as admixtures of these three types.

"The compound or multiple-expansion type was the first to receive commercial application, in 1884; the second was the single-bucket wheel, driven by the expanding steam-jet, in 1888; and, lastly, a type which comprizes some of the principal features of the other two combined with a sinuous treatment of the steam, in 1896.

"The compound type comprizes the Parsons, Rateau, Zoelly, and other turbines, and has up till now been that chiefly adopted for the propulsion of ships. The distinctive features of these varieties of the compound type lie principally in design, each variation having some real or imaginary advantage in view. Nearly all adopt a line of flow of the steam generally parallel, and not radial, to the shaft. . . . . .

"The second, or single-wheel, type, tho used extensively on land for small and moderate powers, has not received much application for marine propulsion, because of its high angular speed.

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and the necessity of reduction gear on to the screw-shaft. The De Laval turbine is the chief representative of this type.

"The third, or sinuous-flow, type ranks second in the extent of its application to ships, and of this type, tho the Curtis turbine is the chief representative, yet to it the Reidler-Stumpf and some others also belong; generally, it may be described as semicompound, the stages of expansion being comparatively few. . . . . .

"After the completion of the first turbine-driven vessel, the *Turbinia*, in 1897, the progress was slow during the five succeeding years, but has rapidly increased during the last four years (Fig. 1).

"The total power of marine turbines of the Parsons type now completed is 385,000 horse-power, and may be summarized in the various classes of vessels as follows:

Pleasure steamers	18,200
Cross-channel steamers	149,900
Yachts	18,100
Ocean-going steamers	91,900
War-vessels	106,900

"The power of marine turbines of the Rateau, Curtis, and other types completed is about 16,000 horse-power.

"Fig. 2 illustrates the steps in the application of turbines to war-vessels.

"Fig. 3 illustrates the steps in the application of turbines to mercantile vessels."

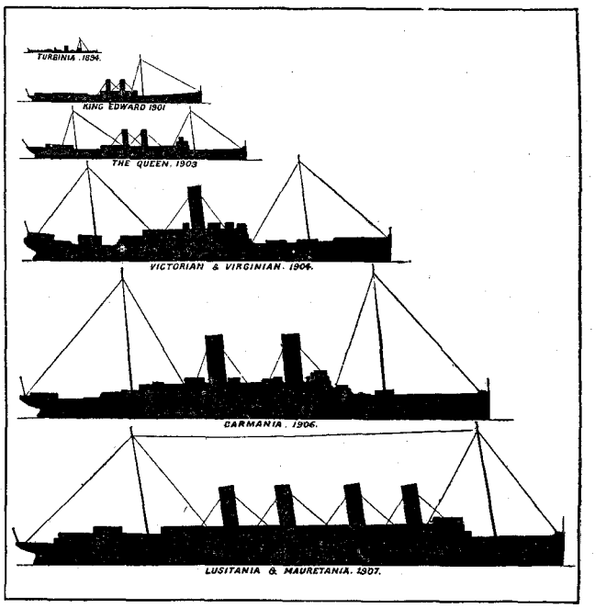

FIG. 3.—VARIOUS STEPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STEAM-TURBINE FOR MARINE PROPULSION.

The consumption of steam in the turbine, formerly greater than with the reciprocating engine, has now, the author tells us, been brought at the cruising speeds of war-vessels, to substantially the same figure. In fast pleasure steamers and cross-channel boats the economy of the turbine is 5 to 15 per cent. superior to that of similar vessels with triple-expansion reciprocating engines, and about 25 per cent. superior to vessels with compound paddle-engines. Many minor advantages are also obtained, such as less cubical space, reduced consumption of oil and stores, and reduced work for the staff. To quote again:

"Turbine vessels have some characteristic qualities which require to be learnt before they can be handled in the best and most economical way. This has been especially noticeable in the six years' work of the *King Edward* and the five years of the *Queen Alexandra*, and it is found that less coal is now used and a better mean speed is maintained than during the first year. In cross-channel boats and in war-vessels the power and economy of the reversing turbines are much greater than in the case of the earlier turbine vessels, and this enables quicker maneuvering to be carried out, with reduced boiler power and with saving in coal.

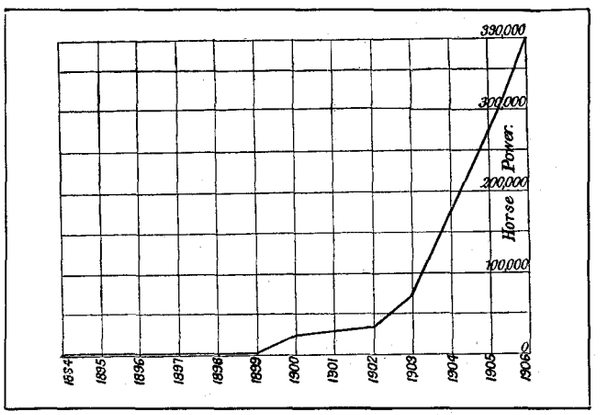

FIG. 1.—DIAGRAM SHOWING TOTAL HORSE-POWER OF STEAM TURBINES AS APPLIED TO MARINE PROPULSION, TO THE END OF EACH YEAR, FROM 1894 TO 1906.

"Turbines have been found equal or superior in economy to reciprocating engines for speeds down to about 16 knots, and in some cases, where large and comparatively costly turbines have been fitted, such as in yachts, down to about 12 to 15 knots.

"But the solution of the problem for slow vessels undoubtedly lies in a combination of reciprocating engines and turbines, the former to deal with the high-pressure part of the expansion, and the latter the low-pressure part, covering a greatly increased total range of expansion. Such a combination, it is estimated, will effect a saving of about 12 per cent. in coal, in the case of an intermediate liner of 15 knots speed, over the best quadruple-expansion reciprocating machinery and with a reduced weight of propelling machinery; and in a large vessel of 10 to 12 knots speed a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. in coal consumption over the best triple-expansion reciprocating engine. In some cases there will be an increase of capital cost, which it is estimated will be recovered in less than three years by the increased earning power of the vessel; but in the larger vessels there will be little or no increase in such cost."

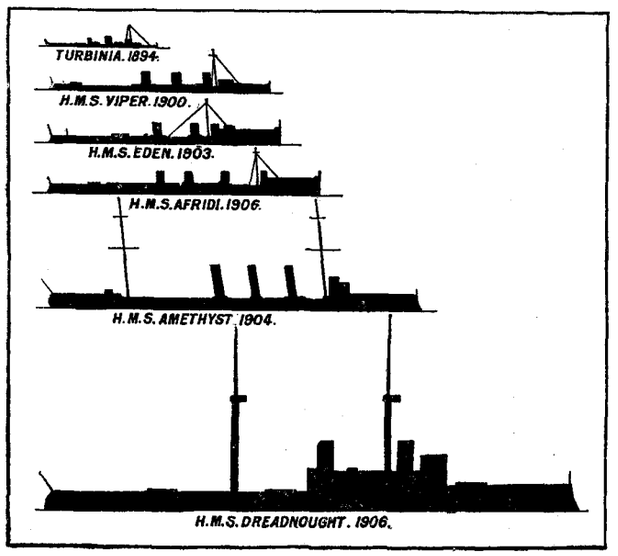

FIG. 2.—VARIOUS STEPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARINE STEAM-TURBINE FOR WAR-VESSELS.

"WITH the present high factor of reliability that the past few years of improvement have brought it, the automobile stands second to nothing in its unification of all those qualities that go to make the fire-fighting machine *par excellence*," says *The Automobile* (Chicago). "Its speed, ease of control, weight-carrying capacity and wide radius of action place it at once so far beyond any other known method of transporting fire apparatus to the scene of action as to render any comparison utterly out of the question. Numerous instances of its value in this rôle could be brought to bear. But a short time ago the services of three automobiles saved a Western town from total destruction; it was without adequate fire protection, and half the town had already gone down before the fire, when the automobile saved the day. To do so, it had to cover twenty miles of rough road intervening between there and the nearest help. Other instances of an equally convincing nature are not wanting, and in all of them the rôle is played by the stock touring-car."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

AN "OPEN LETTER" TO THE POPE

THE drama in which the leaders of the "New Catholic Movement" and the Pope have been playing the principal parts has entered upon another act. In our issue of June 1 we quoted from the *Freeman's Journal* an account of the thunderbolt launched by Pius X. "against the insidious 'sappers and miners' within the church itself," at the time he received the five new cardinals. The individuals referred to are those who form the party known as the Neo-Catholics. On that occasion the Pope called upon the bishops to cooperate with him in driving out those who were "sowers of tares, apostles of monstrous heresies, and rebels who dreamed of the renewal of dogma by a return to the pure Gospel apart from the authority of the church and of theology." Within the past few weeks "a remarkable document," says the London *Times*, has "appeared at Rome in the form of an 'open letter' addrest to Pius X. by a group of priests. The letter, which is written in Italian, is not signed, but five blank spaces at the end indicate the number of its authors." *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), a Protestant Episcopal journal of High-Church proclivities, declares that this manifesto "must be presumed to represent the sentiment of a considerable school of thought, and one that has within it the hope for the future, if the Roman communion is to retain any allegiance over men of education." The letter, as condensed by *The Living Church* from the article in the London *Times*, treats of two main subjects, science and democracy. These are declared, in the article referred to, to be "the living forces of the time," "forces which the church must understand and not only conciliate, but inspire, if she would fulfil her mission." The transcription goes on to say:

"And it is because she has not tried to understand them that she is losing her hold upon the people. Not only have men withdrawn from the church, but she herself has come to be considered as the great obstacle to the freedom and happiness of peoples, the priest to be regarded as an obscurantist parasite, and the Gospel and Christianity to be treated as expressions of a civilization which is obsolete because it is unable to respond to the ideals of liberty, justice, and knowledge which are stirring the masses. This feeling has filtered down from the university to the workshop, from the great city population to the inhabitants of the country districts. And even for the minority which has remained faithful to the church, Christianity is rather the mere cold observance of traditional formulas and precepts than the directing force of their life.

"Some are already announcing the death of Christianity. Others are bemoaning its miserable condition. The writers are not of their number. They believe that Christianity is passing through one of those crises which an organism has sometimes to endure, in which it purifies itself of elements heterogeneous and hostile to its nature, and from which it emerges to a more vigorous life. It was in this belief that, in response to the call of the Pope, they had set themselves to the work of renewal. But such a task was not to be lightly undertaken. There was necessary for its accomplishment a frank recognition of the causes of the crisis. 'A frank and loyal sincerity must be the guide of all our research, for all our work would be contrary to the divine Spirit, which is the spirit of truth, if it were not guided by the desire of objective truth.' It will not do to adopt the usual clerical explanation that the masses reject religion because of the duties it imposes upon them, or of the rigorous character of its moral code, or even because of the intellectual difficulty of accepting its dogmas. The real reasons are more fundamental. They are that the church has adopted an attitude toward democracy and science which has made her justly suspected by both these forces. In France the church has obstinately allied herself with the remains of monarchic and aristocratic privilege in order to hamper and, if possible, to overthrow the Republic. In Italy she consistently resisted the aspirations of the people toward national unity and, since their fulfilment, has withdrawn into a self-centered silence and inaction. If she is to conciliate and inspire the democracy, she must bring herself into line with its ideals. She must not only abandon her alliance with the shrunken remains of privilege among democratic peoples, but also transform and purify the form of her own government so tenaciously monarchical and absolute, abandon or alleviate her ancient coercive methods, restore a measure of provincial autonomy among her bishops, recognize more freely the religious action of the laity, and secure more equitable tests in the selection of her central executive body, while providing for a fuller representation of foreign nations upon that body."

As for science, the document goes on to recite, "the church has altogether failed to appreciate the revolution which has been wrought in our conceptions both of the nature of truth and of the methods necessary to its establishment." Further:

"The progress of the positive and experimental sciences has demonstrated the insufficiency of every metaphysical explanation of the universe. The historical and psychological methods of establishing truth, partial as they are and must be, have superseded elaborate and logically consistent deductions from a reality antecedently given in certain metaphysical abstractions. For minds trained in the new methods the traditional form of Christian apologetic is meaningless. The conceptions of God, of revelation, of the church, of dogma can no longer be imposed from without by means of reasoned argument. The soul must through its own free and vital action seize the reality which underlies these conceptions, must find reasons for them, and learn their worth through the impulse of its own religious experience related with the expression of the human spirit throughout the ages. . . . Criticism has, therefore, a positive religious value, since it helps us to distinguish between what is moral and religious truth in the Bible and what is mere explanation and unfolding of it, and thus succeeds in preserving the real truth, inerrancy, and inspiration of the Bible."

This letter, adds *The Living Church*, "which is evidently intended as the manifesto of Liberal Catholicism, ends in a note of passionate indictment of the methods adopted to suppress the new apologetic." Quoting further, it adds these words from the manifesto itself:

"To-day it is considered a crime to utter a word of disapproval either of the conduct of ecclesiastical government or of the unworthy methods (*condotta disonesta*) of those who represent it. Yet meanwhile, both here in Rome and outside it, reviews and journals which breathe all the fanatical spirit of Islam are allowed to bestow upon us the most shameless titles and accuse us of the most loathsome infamies in spite of the clerical dress which many of us wear, and far from unworthily."

On July 17 the Pope promulgated a syllabus having apparent reference to the questions raised by the parties in this discussion. According to a dispatch printed in the New York *Times*, the syllabus "contains a preamble which sets forth that the Roman-Catholic authors, under the pretext of examining dogmas, explain them in the name of history in such a fashion that the dogmas themselves disappear." The dispatch continues:

"To prevent such errors, the preamble says, the Pope has ordered a congregation of inquisition to note and reprove the principal errors, and with his approbation sixty-five propositions are condemned. These include the following:

"Divine inspiration does not guarantee all and every part of the Holy Scriptures against error.

"The resurrection of the Savior is not a historical fact, but is purely supernatural. It can neither be demonstrated nor is it demonstrable.

"The Catholic Church became the head of all churches not by divine ordinance, but by purely political circumstances.

"The church is the enemy of natural and theological sciences.

"The Christian doctrine was first Judaic, then Pauline, then Hellenic, then universal.

"The principal articles of the Apostles' Creed had not the same significance to the primitive Christians as they have to the Christians of the present time."

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ANTICHRISTIAN CRUSADE IN MADAGASCAR

HOW the French policy of secularizing education is affecting some of her dependent colonies is seen in the recital of recent events in Madagascar. The government decree was made known in that island on the 23d of last November, when it was announced that within two months from that date no more educational work could be carried on in churches; that no religious society would henceforth be recognized as having anything to do with education; and all applications for permission to carry on schools must be made by the teachers. The injustice of this new law, says Mr. James Sibree, an English missionary who has been the architect of all the churches in the island, "lay in the fact that in the majority of cases the village church itself is also the schoolhouse, and that in two months it was impossible to erect buildings, especially as the proclamation was issued in the middle of the rainy season when all building operations are stopt for several months." The Government, moreover, refused a request for an extension of six months' time. In the following paragraph, from *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York, August), the writer shows how serious a blow has been struck at mission work through the closing of hundreds of schools:

"The day-school is the nursery-ground of the church, and in numbers of instances the school-teacher is practically leader of the congregation; and from the school we look for the Christians of the future. The late action of the Governor-general is all the more unjust because the number of official schools is far below what would be required if all the children had to attend them; for probably there would not be accommodation for a tenth of those who have been learning in mission-schools. So that a system of education, not perfect, it is true, but yet fairly meeting the needs of the people, has been wantonly destroyed without there being anything at all adequate provided to take its place. The consequence is that a very large proportion of mission-schools have been broken up, and we can hear of no further provision being made to supply official schools. In numbers of cases, where these schools have existed not far from a mission-school, the people far rather send their children to the latter and pay fees than allow them to go to the official school, where they can have no religious teaching or influence."

In yet other ways, which the author goes on to recite, the "determination to obstruct religious teaching is evident." Thus:

"Under the old Malagasy régime, we were able to preach in the open air, near the great markets, and thus bring the Gospel to those who will not go into our churches to hear it; but this is forbidden by the French laws. None the less is it an offense against the law to have any religious meeting in private houses, and many people have been heavily fined and imprisoned for having a few of their neighbors in their homes to join with them in worshiping God. So that our evangelists are now quite unable to hold little cottage meetings, which many of them used to have in their villages for evening worship at various houses. No actual law has been issued that people can not have worship with their families, but in some places the French officials have let the people know that they do not approve even of this; some have even threatened to punish women whom they heard singing hymns in their houses; others again have said that they will not allow worship in the churches except on Sunday.

"In some districts it is impossible to get leave to build any church where none already exists; and the Governor-general has intimated that he considers that there are far too many churches already built; and it is increasingly difficult to get permission to rebuild a church, even where it is falling into ruins. The educational authorities have said plainly to missionaries that the missions are 'very harmful' to the Malagasy. 'Why do missionaries want to stop the old customs of the people? Idolatry was good enough for them; let them worship their idols. There is no harm in polygamy; it will increase the population.' It is no wonder, therefore, that in many places where the people are still ignorant, there is a great revival of the old superstitions, trust in charms and divination, observance of lucky and unlucky days, etc. Even the killing of children in the unlucky month *Makoosy* has been revived, and several instances of this are well known to have occurred very lately; but in no one instance can we ascertain that the perpetrators of these child-murders have been punished for their cruelty. So also at the birth of twins, which among certain families is considered very ominous of evil, perfectly healthy children have mysteriously died without any apparent cause; but no inquiry has been made. And when the state of morals among most foreigners, from the highest to the lowest, is remembered, it may be imagined how more and more difficult it becomes for Christian Malagasy to preserve the purity of girls and women."

THE WANDERING JEW IN LEGEND AND LITERATURE

THE figure of Ahasuerus, who every hundred years of his life becomes young again, and sets out on his unending pilgrimage over the earth, appears in almost every European literature, says Eduard Koenig, in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London, June). This writer attempts to account for the origin of this myth or legend and cites first of all the earliest European narrative of "The Wandering Jew," published in the sevententh century and entitled "A Brief Description and Tale of a Jew by name Ahasuerus, who was present in person at the Crucifixion of Christ, who, moreover, shouted with the rest 'Crucify Him! Crucify Him!' and instead of desiring his acquittal, desired that of Barabbas, the murderer: but after the Crucifixion was never able to return to Jerusalem, also never saw his wife and children again, has remained alive ever since, and came to Hamburg a few years ago." Professor Koenig begins by distinguishing between the terms "legend" and "myth." He defines a legend as a story founded on some actual occurrence, and a myth as a story embodying some abstract idea or principle. He asks:

"Is, then, the 1602 narrative a myth?

"The idea that the Jewish people were, soon after the Crucifixion (and, indeed, as a result of that event), driven from their homes, to become wanderers on the face of the earth, may easily have been crystallized into a concrete tale. The significant words of the bearer of the cross to the women of Jerusalem, 'Do not lament for me; lament for yourselves and for your children,' might easily be developed into a tale of the miserable fate of one native of Jerusalem, as the representative of the people of Jerusalem. We should then have before us the material husk of a truth equally concerned with the history of religion and of civilization."

He thinks it possible, however, that a real "Wandering Jew" may have appeared at certain times and places, where some individual took upon himself that title and character. In the words of Professor Koenig:

"A representative like Ahasuerus of the people of Israel might occasionally present himself. That many a self-judging soul of the people of Israel should adopt his point of view is by no means incredible. Some quiet thinker among the scattered tribes of Israel might have taken the conduct of the Jews toward Jesus so deeply to heart that at the thought he beat his breast and sighed for a way of reconciling the attitude of his nation with the greatest Son of Israel. A man of that temperament, belonging to the homeless, scattered nation of Israel, who wandered through generations from place to place, might actually feel himself to be the representative of his nation; he might throw himself back into the past so eagerly that he might consider and speak of their former relations to Jesus, the bearer of the cross, and the homelessness which was the immediate consequence, as if they were his own personal conduct and personal fate. The personification of the people of Israel, and the strong bond that unites the later generations of Israel with the earlier, is constantly seen in the liveliest colors in the religious literature of the nation. How often is the nation mentioned as the slave of the Lord (Isa. xli. 8), and in Psalm xliv. 14, 16, Israel says: 'Thou makest us a by-word among our neighbors,' and again, 'All the day long is my dishonor before me.'"

The story of the Wandering Jew may also be considered to

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embody the idea of Jewish repentance for the treatment dealt out to Jesus. This was combined with a dread of divine vengeance, which at the beginning of the seventeenth century was deepened by a conviction that the end of the world was near. To quote further:

"It is quite possible that the conscience of Israel, which in many a silent soul regretted the conduct of the nation toward Jesus, had here and there manifested itself in a wanderer, at least in gesture and attitude. His sighs may have rendered audible the undertone which perhaps vibrated in many a heart during the conventional cursing on the occasion of the Purim Festival. . . . At the end of the sixteenth century and during the transition of the seventeenth century, men firmly believed—a fact emphatically stated at the end of the 1602 book—that the Day of Judgment and the end of the world were at hand. With that particular time, according to the ancient Christian expectation, a turning-point in the fate of Israel was combined (Rom. xi. 25 ff.). Who can assert that in such times, and in some Israelitish hearts, it was impossible a powerful longing may not have awakened for deliverance from the burdensome oppression of Israel which had lasted through so many centuries? May not the desire have become implanted in the hearts of some that the long-lasting national misfortune might be removed if the jarring relations of Israel to Jesus underwent a change?"

MODERN THEOLOGY'S LIFE OF CHRIST

EVERY school of theology produces its own type of a life of Christ, in which as a rule the specific principle of this school finds its most consistent expression. When then one school of theological thought gives way to another, its own conception of the life of the Founder of the faith of which this theology is the formulation also disappears. At one time the famous "Leben Jesu" by David Frederick Strauss seemingly threatened to overthrow Christianity, so that the author himself challenged the church in his words: "Are we yet Christians?" Yet Strauss's "Life of Christ" is little better now than a curiosity of theological literature, and the average reader is probably not even aware of the fact that its chief purpose was a mythological interpretation of the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. Not otherwise has been the fate of Renan's "Life of Christ," which once so popular work, in which Jesus and particularly his relations to the women of the New Testament were depicted after the manner of a sensational novel of the times, is a thing of the past as far as influence on religious thought is concerned.

That the phenomenal change of position taken by advanced and progressive theology in our own day and date would construct also a new kind of a life of Christ, goes almost without saying. This is a subject discust at considerable length by Prof. W. Lütgert, of the University of Halle, in the *Theologischer Literaturbericht* of Gütersloh, who describes this new genus of theological works virtually as follows:

The times are passed in which the life of Christ was depicted on the basis of a critical and literary analysis of the Gospels. The Gospels themselves are no longer regarded, even when they have been critically sifted and readjusted, as unprejudiced reports of what the Lord did and said. The extreme modern skeptical tendency in Gospel research not only discounts the entire testimony of the Fourth Gospel, so that Harnack, in his "Essence of Christianity," can with a wave of the hand simply declare that this, "the finest" of the Gospels, as Luther called it, is entirely unhistorical, but the Synoptic Gospels, too, are in many and even essential features not to be accepted. This refers not merely to such matters as the reports in Matthew and Luke of the miraculous birth and deliverance of the Lord, but even to essential features in his later career, which all along had been regarded as settled and beyond challenge. Notably is this the case of the claim that Jesus himself made of being the Messiah, which since the appearance of the famous work of Wrede, "The Mystery of the Messiah in St. Mark's Gospel," has become a matter of serious doubt in not a few circles. This denial of the fact that Jesus himself claimed to be the Messiah and intended to be only a prophet, is the out growth of another position that has found many advocates, and changes materially the character of the modern life of Christ. This is the claim that the Kingdom of God, which Jesus, especially in the Synoptic Gospels, teaches he had come to establish and which work was the one mission of his life, must really be regarded as something not intended by him to be attained in his day or through his immediate activity, but is purely eschatological in character, to be realized in the consummation of all things. Hence Jesus was really not the Messiah, but only the prophet of the good things to come It is a singular fact that the same person who has in the Old-Testament department stamped the impress of his special conclusions on all modern research, namely Professor Wellhausen, of Goettingen, has also been chiefly instrumental in giving this turn to the modern conception of the character and career of Christ. He has in recent years turned his attention to the New Testament, and in several commentaries, especially his work on Mark, and in his "Introduction to the Synoptic Gospels," has applied his cold-blooded skepticism to the life of the Lord also. It is significant what features in the person and work of Christ must fall with this change of base. The whole "specifically Christian," morality, consisting substantially in the faithful following of Christ in spirit and in conduct, naturally loses its basis; the "Gospel," really has not emanated from him, but is a later addition to the simple ethical teachings of the Nazarene, who never intended to teach a "religion of redemption"; Jesus is not only not the Redeemer in the historic sense, as Harnack has declared that "only the Father and not Jesus had a place in the original Gospel proclamation," but he is no longer the Preacher of the good news. In what is probably the best example of this new kind of a life of Christ, the "Jesus" of Professor Bousset, published by Mohr, of Tübingen, as the *pièce de resistance* in the "Popular History of Religion"—a work also translated into English—these principles are consistently and brilliantly applied to the Jesus, who at bottom becomes a "religious genius" merely, and whose teachings result from a syncretism of religious ideas and ideals found in Jewish and ethnic creeds.

In discussing this new life of Christ, Lütgert emphasizes the fact that it is largely subjective, and that with the diminutive importance and the meager missions which is assigned him, Christ could never have produced the historical and religious revolution which did proceed from his person and message. If Jesus was only what such a life of Christ makes him to be, then Christianity is even a greater historical miracle than the church has claimed it to be. Further, too, such a Christ could never have become for the church and for the believer spiritually what Christ has been and is to the Christian. Such a Jesus could never have founded the church nor could he sustain the church.

Both Professor Lütgert and the recently deceased Lic. E. G. Steude, in Germany's leading apologetical journal, *Der Beweis des Glaubens*, declare that it is only one step further to reduce the life of a Christ to a mere problem of psychological analysis, trying to discover in and within him, the motives and mental agencies that may explain his phenomenal character and career; and still only one step further to make the question of the life of Christ a problem of psychiatry or abnormal mental development. Of such works there are really a large number coming from the press at present, the chief of which, from a scientific point of view, is probably the "Jesus Christ Viewed as a Psychical Healer" by Dr. de Loosten, and which, without the slightest disrespect to the Savior, reduces him, however, to an abnormally developed religious genius. Steude has considered this work deserving of a keen analysis and lengthy refutation in the *Beweis des Glaubens*. Lütgert emphasizes the fact that it would be unjust to ascribe to these modern descriptions of the life of Christ a spirit of frivolity or godlessness; they all mean to subserve the interests of scientific research and in many cases show deep affection and reverence for Jesus. This is notably the case in Bousset. They all, however, no matter how subjective and erratic they may be, emphasize the old truth, that Jesus, his character and mission, are still, as they have been all along, the central problem of human concern and thought.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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LETTERS AND ART

WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT IN POETRY

WE have never before had an English poet who was a woman. So says an English writer, speaking of the late Laurence Hope. His meaning, if it needs interpretation, we find in another declaration that Laurence Hope "set down for us with unflinching truth and vigor a woman's point of view." Immediately anticipating protest in behalf of old favorites, the writer, Mr. James Flecker, supports his contention by asserting that "the wise are beginning to observe that Mrs. Browning hardly ever wrote a line that was structurally good," while "the veiled majesty and demure sorrow of Christina Rossetti proclaim her a recluse and a devotee." The expression of the woman's viewpoint, says the writer, "is so rare as to be extremely precious." Shakespeare's women are by him dubbed "failures, or at any rate half-truths." Whitman and Swinburne are thought to have come nearer the truth; but the ground is swept from under every male pretender to feminine divination by the assertion that "only woman can reveal herself."

Laurence Hope, about whom not much is known, was an Englishwoman, the wife of an officer in the Anglo-Indian Army. She was the author of three books of verses, some of which purported to be translations of Indian love-lyrics. After her husband's death she committed suicide. She has, through her work, "created for herself a world of admirers," Mr. Flecker declares, "a multitude of initiates—a public." And interest in her is justified, he thinks, because "she is bound to fascinate those who diligently inquire into the modern mind, and who love to grasp the elusive psychology of the present." The passionate nature of her poetry makes it necessary for this writer "to reassure those who suspect that the tremendous error—some would say insult—is intended of imagining all women to be the wild, untrammeled creatures of impulse, the primitive savage beings that Laurence Hope would have them to be, at all events in India." Yet, he goes on to qualify still further, "perhaps more of her sex sympathize with this elemental muse of the whirlwind than would ever care to own or be able to realize the slightest affinity." It is "in the appreciation of Laurence Hope by her sex," we are told, that we find her vogue explained. Laurence Hope, we read, was "a sincere but imperfect artist." Her imperfections, tho appearing in "borrowed or inadequate or inharmonious language," could not destroy the authority of her "sensations." To quote from *The New Monthly Review* (London, June):

"Now, page after page of Laurence Hope's poetry is marred by lilts and jangling tunes and passages of sentimental prettiness that, so far from breathing of the East, savor of that most Occidental invention, the music-hall; so that she who knew the East so well can here remind us of nothing more sublime than that factitious Orient represented by the decorations on a Turkish bath. The most serious of feminine failings, that of taking prettiness for beauty and petulance for passion, spoil about two-thirds of her work. Tho she makes some not unpleasant experiments in new meters, she is sadly failing in the most elementary knowledge of verse-structure, and she never attains to the stern and austere beauty of self-restraint. Yet take lines such as these:

> They say that Love is a light thing,
> A foolish thing and a slight thing,
> A ripe fruit rotten at core:
> They speak in this futile fashion
> To me who am racked with passion,
> Tormented beyond compassion
> Forever and evermore.

The true lover of the art, confronted with this straightforward verse, should not let speculations about weak rime or some possible imitation of Swinburne interfere with his admiration and pleasure. Even the last of the lines, a succession of weak syllables at which most versifiers would shudder, has a curious fitness to the rest. And very often the glow of passion transfuses lead into gold. The following short poem must be quoted as an example. It is the best written and at the same time the most individual of her lyrics:

> I am not sure, if I knew the truth,
> What his case or crime might be;
> I only know that he pleaded Youth—
> A beautiful, golden plea.
>
> Youth, with its sunlit, passionate eyes,
> Its roseat, velvet skin—
> A plea to cancel a thousand lies
> Or a thousand nights of sin.
>
> The men who judged him were old and gray.
> Their eyes and their senses dim;
> He brought the light of a warm spring day
> To the court-house bare and grim.
>
> Could he plead in a lovelier way?
> His judges acquitted him.

"Here is a perfection indeed, a matchless lotus of the East, a new and entrancing fragrance. Here, too, is the whole philosophy

Photo by Beresford, London.

LAURENCE HOPE,

A poet whose work, an English writer thinks, "is bound to fascinate those who diligently inquire into the modern mind, and who love to grasp the elusive psychology of the present."

of woman. These two lines explain the hatred of German thinkers for any but the Gretchen type of maiden. This explains why women appear to some as mad revolutionaries, to others as the type of incorrigible reaction. No English judge would have been so gracious and picturesque as these legendary graybeards. 'Shall the delicate machinery of our law, complicated yearly for the protection of society, be upset because the young lady is in love?' But . . . the quality of the thought is deepened by its expression, and is more than a mere outburst of woman's illogical mind."

Besides the illogical and ardent cult of beauty, continues Mr. Flecker, "besides the passionate sensuality that it accompanies and suggests, the other startling characteristic of such women as Laurence Hope loves to describe is the passivity that accompanies their passions and is in love with the most relentless brute force." Waiving some of the explanatory suggestions of modern psychology, the writer asserts that poems such as Laurence Hope's "may justly be called hysterical, but even granted that the hysteria is

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due to the strain and turbulence of modern life, yet does it arise from old innate convictions; it is not mania, but exaggeration."

HOW "INNOCENTS ABROAD" CAME TO BE WRITTEN

THE story of how "Innocents Abroad" came to be written is given by Mark Twain in his last instalment of autobiography. It involves a question of "rights"—"such rights as the strong are able to acquire over the weak and absent," comments the sufferer, Mark Twain, who confesses that "the insult of that word rankles yet" tho the events it represents occurred in 1866. In that year Mark Twain made a journey round the world, starting westward from San Francisco. The proprietors of *The Alta* (San Francisco) engaged him to write an account of the trip—"fifty letters of a column and a half each, which would be about two thousand words per letter, and the pay to be twenty dollars per letter." The trip was made, and when the author returned and started out to deliver lectures on the journey in various California cities, he "never had people enough in the houses to sit as a jury of inquest on his lost reputation." No one knew about him, because "the thrifty owners of that prodigiously rich *Alta* newspaper had *copyrighted* all those poor little twenty-dollar letters, and had threatened with prosecution any journal which should venture to copy a paragraph from them." Mark Twain had contracted to furnish a book "on the excursion" to the American Publishing Company of Hartford. The situation became "uncomfortable" when "the proprietors of this stealthily acquired copyright" refused to let him use the letters. Mark Twain continues in *The North American Review* (July 5):

"Mr. Mac-Something—I have forgotten the rest of his name—said his firm were going to make a book out of the letters in order to get back the thousand dollars which they had paid for them. I said that if they had acted fairly and honorably, and had allowed the country press to use the letters or portions of them, my lecture-skirmish on the coast would have paid me ten thousand dollars, whereas *The Alta* had lost me that amount. Then he offered a compromise: he would publish the book and allow me 10 per cent. royalty on it. The compromise did not appeal to me, and I said so. I was now quite unknown outside of San Francisco, the book's sale would be confined to that city, and my royalty would not pay me enough to board me three months; whereas my Eastern contract, if carried out, could be profitable to me, for I had a sort of reputation on the Atlantic seaboard acquired through the publication of six excursion-letters in the New York *Tribune* and one or two in *The Herald*."

In the end "Mr. Mac agreed to suppress his book," leaving the "rights" to the new book in Mark Twain's hands. The book proceeded to get itself written in the manner described by its author in these words dictated in 1904:

"Noah Brooks was the editor of *The Alta* at the time, a man of sterling character and equipped with a right heart, also a good historian where facts were not essential. In biographical sketches of me written many years afterward (1902), he was quite eloquent in praise of the generosity of *The Alta* people in giving to me without compensation a book which, as history had afterward shown, was worth a fortune. After all the fuss, I did not levy heavily upon *The Alta* letters. I found that they were newspaper matter, not book matter. They had been written here and there and yonder, as opportunity had given me a chance working-moment or two during our feverish flight around about Europe or in the furnace-heat of my stateroom on board the *Quaker City*, therefore they were loosely constructed, and needed to have some of the wind and water squeezed out of them. I used several of them—ten or twelve, perhaps. I wrote the rest of 'The Innocents Abroad' in sixty days, and I could have added a fortnight's labor with the pen and gotten along without the letters altogether. I was very young in those days, exceedingly young, marvelously young, younger than I am now, younger than I shall ever be again, by hundreds of years. I worked every night from eleven or twelve until broad day in the morning, and as I did two hundred thousand words in the sixty days, the average was more than three thousand words a day—nothing for Sir Walter Scott, nothing for Louis Stevenson, nothing for plenty of other people, but quite handsome for me. In 1897, when we were living in Tedworth Square, London, and I was writing the book called 'Following the Equator,' my average was eighteen hundred words a day; here in Florence (1904), my average seems to be fourteen hundred words per sitting of four or five hours."

THE WORK OF GRANVILLE BARKER

SINCE it became practically certain that Mr. Conried would not be the director of the New Theater, to be opened in New York in 1908, the name most frequently mentioned for the position has been Granville Barker. The latter is at present one of the most conspicuous figures in the London theatrical world, having for three years been stage director of the Court Theater where one encountered the most advanced dramatic ideas. It has been Mr. Barker's ideal—as he confest to an interviewer for the New York *Times* (July 14)—to "make productions that would attract intelligent human beings over twenty-two years of age," adding, by way of suggesting contrasts, that "the average theatrical entertainment is meant for women, for male sentimentalists who have not attained their majority, and for the older ones who don't grow up." Mr. Barker declared to *The Times's* representative that if he came to New York he should continue to produce plays according to his own ideals, "and the public may like it or lump it." The career of the Court Theater under Mr. Barker has been identified to a large extent with the English vogue of Mr. Bernard Shaw. His plays, says Mr. E. A. Baughan in the London *Daily News*, have been "a valuable asset to the Court management." We read further:

"In a sense, they have created the audience which has made possible the production of other plays of a higher than the ordinary commercial standard. For the first time many people, long alienated from the theater by its crass stupidity and conventional representation of life, have found that they could obtain an afternoon or evening of intellectual enjoyment at the Court Theater. Whatever may be the ultimate position of George Bernard Shaw in the hierarchy of British dramatists, he must at least be given credit for having created a new interest in the playhouse. One may not admire the workmanship of his plays; one may refuse to accept his views of life just because they happen to be views which are exprest in the paradoxical style which commends itself to those who desire a mild kind of intellectual stimulant; one may feel that his art is the art of semi-man rather than of superman; yet there is no question that the worst of his plays bears the impress of a vivid and original intellect, and it is this characteristic which has drawn a special audience to the Court Theater."

During Mr. Barker's tenancy of the Court—where he had assistance in the business management of Mr. Vedrenne—there has been a pronounced effort "to foster a new school of drama." Says Mr. Baughan:

"Looking back on the list of productions there that much is made clear. Among other plays we have Mr. Granville Barker's 'The Voysey Inheritance,' which was a faithful, clever observation of life when it was not marred by Bernard Shawisms; Mr. R. V. Harcourt's 'A Question of Age,' an interesting attempt at a new technique; Mr. Frederick Fenn's 'The Convict on the Hearth,' a concentrated piece of dramatic writing, with original ideas and first-hand presentment of character; Mr. St. John Hankin's 'The Return of the Prodigal,' a clever play, if rather bloodless and unoriginal; and, above all, Mr. John Galsworthy's 'The Silver Box,' a drama from the pen of a genuine, if inexperienced dramatist. The note of the Court productions has been, perhaps, too insistently realistic, and a glaring mistake in this respect was made by the production of Mr. John Masefield's 'The Campden Wonder.' Hauptmann's 'The Thieves' Comedy' and Schnitzler's 'In the

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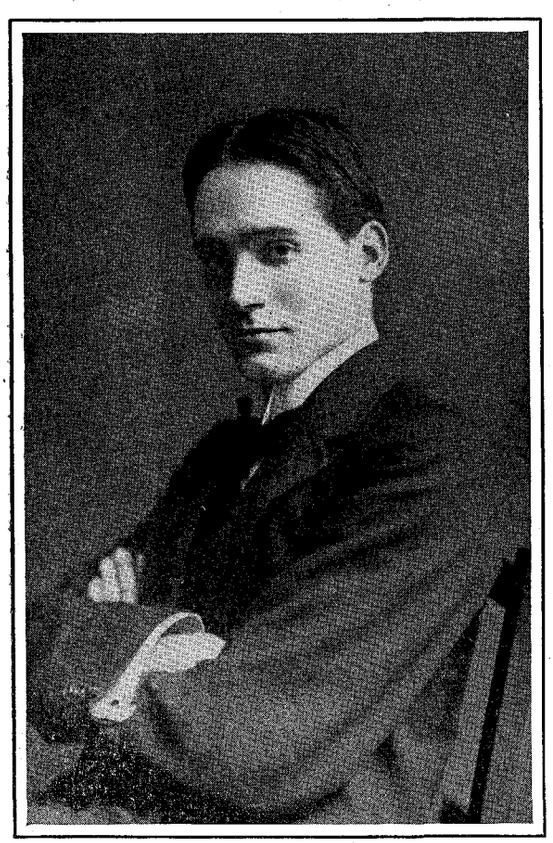
Hospital,' among the foreign plays performed at the Court, emphasized this note, but, on the other hand, Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker have staged Euripides's 'Hippolytus,' 'The Trojan Woman,' and 'Electra,' Maeterlinck's 'Aglavaine and Selysette,' and Housman and Barker's 'Prunella.' . . . . . .

"Not the least satisfactory side of the Court management has been its freedom from the thraldom of the actor-manager and his wife. It is possible for Mr. Granville Barker to produce a play with the intelligent insight which is impossible at any theater where the stage management is conditioned by the needs of the actor-manager and the 'star.' The result has been that actors and actresses, who at their regular theaters have had to mold their style according to no artistic precept, but merely to fill in the picture for the principal character, have been able to show that in power of characterization and in completeness of ensemble our stage need not lag behind that of Germany or of France. This question of acting at the Court Theater has had much to do with its popularity, and the 'profession' itself scarcely understands how little its exaggerated style of playing and its want of subtlety appeal to cultivated minds. It has been quite common to hear people give as a reason for not attending English theaters that the playing is so poor. There has been no reason for this poorness in the quality of British talent. It is only that an artificial tradition, supposed to appeal to a passing public, has paralyzed our actors and actresses, and also that the bulk of ordinary plays make no demand on the subtleties of histrionic art."

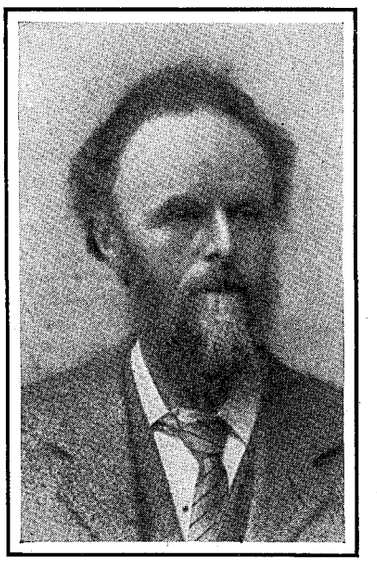
Mr. Barker evidently cherishes a particular contempt for what he characterizes as the "well-made play," says the writer in the New York *Times*. He proceeds to give Mr. Barker's own statement of his particular view:

"If we are to trace our policy at the Court Theater from any source, it may be claimed we have in a manner inherited the movement which had its inception in Germany. I have produced some Ibsen plays, but we are not of the Ibsen school. Great master tho he was, he continued to write the well-made play absolutely to the end of his life. He would never have written a play like Hauptmann's 'The Weavers'—an example of the great play which has broken away from the well-made tradition. This latter is the school of playwriting with which we are concerned.



GRANVILLE BARKER,
A fearless and original theatrical manager of London, who is named as the possible director of the New Theater.

"I will not admit for a moment that we do not entertain our audiences. A play may be both intellectual and entertaining. The only question is whether one is entertained by watching ladies' legs or by listening to the product of Bernard Shaw's brains. As I have already said, the tendency of the English public is to resist a fresh idea.



WILLIAM DE MORGAN,
Who at sixty-seven turned novelist and has become almost "the man of the hour" in fiction.

"Among other important things, I have wanted to open the theater to men who have avoided it as a field of literary endeavor. I mean that I have tried to bring to the rescue of the English drama some of the biggest minds devoted to fiction. These men have continued to write novels, and only novels, because they have succeeded that way and see no reason why they should attempt to learn the methods of the well-made play. They see that the limitations are preposterous. Why should they try to make heroes and heroines and this and that?

"I don't care whether a piece is a well-made play or not. If the piece has fine qualities what difference does it make? For instance, I once asked Maurice Hewlitt for a play to produce. He said that years ago he had tried one little piece that he called 'Pan and the Young Shepherd' and that I was welcome to it. I read it and saw that it was a beautiful dialog in that fanciful poetic prose of which he has such wonderful command. The critics said it was very pretty and nice—but that it wasn't a well-made play!

"I am not aiming so much to reform the theatergoing public as to reach the public that hasn't been going to plays. Anyhow, there is a public for everything that is well done. There is no speaking of the English public as such until the whole 40,000,000 of English people have been accounted for."

A NEW CAREER AT SIXTY-SEVEN

THE present time, which hugs its fetish, "the young man," so devotedly, receives a challenge from an old man. The novelist of the hour in England is Mr. William De Morgan, who "published his first book last year, at about the age of Mr. Thomas Hardy, who has given up writing novels altogether." In these words the point is enforced by *The Daily Mail* (London) that the entire domain of fiction is not given over into the hands of the young man. The London *Bookman* quotes Mr. De Morgan as saying that it is unlikely that "there had ever been such a case before," as that of a man "arriving," with his first effort at fiction, at the age of sixty-seven. Last year Mr. De Morgan published "Joseph Vance," and at once created for himself an admiring public; this year he has followed his first success with another novel, entitled "Alice-for-Short," and the desire is naturally created to know something of the personality of this man. *The Bookman* (London) asserts that "he comes of a family in which brains have ever been a prominent characteristic." His father was Augustus De Morgan, professor of mathematics at University College, London, in which place the novelist received his education. His sister, Mary De Morgan, whose death occurred within the past few weeks, was a writer of fairy-stories "known to two generations of children." Mr. De Morgan's life has been devoted to "arts and

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crafts," and has been cast in the most inspiring circle that England has produced, as we learn from *The Bookman:*

"Mr. De Morgan was fortunate in counting among his acquaintances many of those whose names were, at that time, foremost in the artistic world. He rubbed shoulders with most of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, the Preraphaelites proper, that is to say, as distinct from Burne-Jones and his school, who worked from a different basis toward a different object, tho loosely included in the movement by present-day art critics. Mr. De Morgan married an artist, and his wife's work, originally displaying the influence of Burne-Jones, has since developed along its own lines. Keen artists as Mr. and Mrs. De Morgan both are, it annoys them that her work should be characterized as Preraphaelite, when in point of fact it is nothing of the sort. Several years of comparatively unsuccessful work as a painter led Mr. De Morgan to try his hand on stained glass. Again we see how the experiences of his artist's life gave him subject-matter for his books, the books that he never imagined he would write, but which he was really born to write. Mr. De Morgan next turned his attention to ceramics, and in this field of art he at last began to make something of a name. All those who have kept in touch with modern ceramic art are familiar with the De Morgan-luster tiles, and with the beautiful ware sent out from the factory that was established by Mr. De Morgan. His house at Chelsea contains some exquisite examples of the firm's productions. All the designs were his own, and the process employed—a strict secret which has only become known to the trade through the dishonesty of former work-people, and has never been entirely made public—was very similar to the 'Gubbio process,' in use toward the end of the fifteenth century. William Morris, one of the dearest friends of the De Morgan family, took a particular interest in the welfare of the factory. Mr. De Morgan was at one time in partnership with Halsey Ricardo, the designer of the tile-roofed house recently built for Mr. Debenham in Addison Road. The interior tile decorations are all from the De Morgan factory, which, sad to relate, exists no longer, tho had it prolonged its existence, its founder would probably never have turned his thoughts toward authorship."

Some early attempts at writing, it is recorded, met with the author's own disapproval and were destroyed. For forty years he persisted in his early determination to stick to art. So completely did he put literature out of his mind that he lost touch with the progress of the literary world. "The names of Chesterton and Shaw convey nothing to him," says the writer in *The Bookman.* His predilection harks back to the days of controversy between the devotees of Dickens and Thackeray; Mr. De Morgan then ranging himself on the side of the former. But his work, says *The Bookman* writer, bears "reminiscences of both the early Victorian giants, tho the influence of Dickens is certainly predominant. . . . Especially do Mr. De Morgan's almost unique powers of observation and description recall Charles Dickens, while in the knowledge of men that he displays he bids fair to rival Thackeray." *The Daily Mail* (London) has this to say of his latest book:

"'Alice-for-Short' is a book extraordinarily long, extraordinarily full, extraordinarily sweet, extraordinarily packed with the observations of sixty years, and, above all, extraordinarily English. It appears at times to be simply the longest book in the world; toward the middle one sighs and says, 'What, all this still to read!' But one reads on. It is the wildest mixture of stuff; you might call it an American drink if it wasn't so obviously a piece of English cooking. It contains passages like Dickens, like Fielding, like Sterne, like Goldsmith; it deals with children in areas, artists in studios, murders, apparitions, middle-class heavy dinners; it goes back to the eighteenth century, it is full of the grime and soot of the nineteenth. It deals with love, poverty, drink, digestion, the psychology of a very poor child in a basement, with amiability, with dropt *h*'s. It is full of the English trick of allusiveness—as full of it as the 'Sentimental Journey'; there is not in it a single direct statement, there is not a single character without a nickname; its story is incredibly involved. But there it is; it is the English novel come back to us at last, bursting on us again—after the lapse of a generation. It ought to be in three volumes."

A PROFESSION THAT GOES BEGGING

ONE "new and interesting" profession still remains uncrowded in America. Attention is called to the fact by the New York *Evening Post*, in asserting that "the supply of curators falls far short of the demand" brought into existence through "the growth and creation of art-museums." "The older museums are unable to find department heads," declares *The Post*, "and through such benefactions as that of Messrs. Johnson, Widener, and Elkins, of Philadelphia, new and important galleries are founded as full-grown. Meanwhile, directors seek in vain for experts, or bring them over the water." In proposing a practical solution of the problem presented by our museums, *The Post* pleads for the founding of a school for the instruction of curators in some European city. Our own museums, it argues, are as yet too new to serve as training-schools. "In no department of any of them could a student hope to gain the material knowledge that is expected of a curator in a great European museum. And aside from the scantiness of the actual materials of research, the isolation of a young expert among us is in itself narrowing. Better than formal studies is association with seasoned connoisseurs, and this can as yet be had at home only in very scanty measure." Since the career is open and attractive, *The Post* thinks it safe to assume that gradually the right persons will appear. But the present acute state of our need is viewed in this wise:

"Our rapidly growing collections are either uncatalogued or inadequately listed, and through the very growth of departments the scientific arrearage mounts up formidably. We need a supply of trained curators, and need it now and sorely. Young men of considerable preliminary training and of uncommon initiative may, of course, study in such institutions as the École du Louvre, but we really want a training more generally available. Theoretically, the best way to meet the case would be to organize a museum school in one of the European capitals, preferably Paris, at which research in the history and connoisseurship of art would be conducted by great specialists, in the local museums. A rudimentary plant and organization would suffice, a mere headquarters and working library. Nothing elaborate in the way of a faculty would be required, for the lectureships would chiefly be filled by European specialists, the courses varying according to the *personnel* of the student body. The residential term would be short, since such studies presuppose wide travel."

Some assistance might be derived from the American schools of archeology at Athens or at Rome by the addition of a museum department to one of these institutions, suggests *The Post.* As a makeshift, something might be done, it is further suggested, by cooperation, one expert cataloguing and arranging the collections of several museums. Such an arrangement would, however, afford no assistance in the purchase of new objects, since it is evident that a curator could not serve two masters. When a situation proves too difficult for our powers of solution we usually fall back upon the supposititious "wealthy donor." For him to come to the rescue of "this important and neglected branch of public service," would evince, thinks *The Post*, "an originality in benefaction rarely displayed in this hackneyed pursuit."

THE National Educational Association, formed "to elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States," has been holding its annual meeting this month at Los Angeles, Cal. During its session of July 12, according to the Philadelphia *Record*, the Association adopted a resolution approving the efforts of the Simplified Spelling Board and other bodies "to promote the simplification of English spelling by the judicious omission of useless silent letters and the substitution of a more regular and intelligible spelling in place of forms that are grossly irregular or anomalous, such amendments to be made according to the existing rules and analogies of the English spelling, with a due regard to the standards accepted by scholars." The resolution goes on to say: "The Association hereby approves the simpler forms contained in the list of 300 words now spelled in two or more ways, published by the Simplified Spelling Board, and containing the 12 simplified forms now used by this Association, and directs that those simpler forms be used in the publications of the Association in accordance with the rule now in force."

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RICHARD BARRY. JULES CLARETIE. JOSEPH C. LINCOLN. JANE THOMPSON. JOHN H. WHITSON. MARGARET L. WOODS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

American Newspaper Annual. 8vo, pp. 1148. Philadelphia: N. W. Ayer & Son.

Autobiography of John J. Cornell. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 498. Baltimore: The Lord Baltimore Press.

Baird, John C. Avenelle or the Lone Tree of Arlington. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston: Mayhew Publishing Co.

Barry, Richard. The Events Man: Being the Account of Stanley Washburn, American War Correspondent. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25 net.

Mr. Barry's "Port Arthur: A Monster Heroism" was on the whole a very satisfactory and stirring account of the most dramatic episode in the Russo-Japanese War. Those who have read this narrative, full of thrilling incident and marked by the peculiar fascination that attaches to the tale of an eye-witness, will naturally expect some of the same qualities in "The Events Man," which also deals with the war in the Far East. We regret to say that such expectation will be disappointed. The new book, while possessing here and there a few of the qualities which distinguished "Port Arthur," is in no sense comparable to that work.

It is announced as a story of American newspaper enterprise in its most highly developed form. It is supposed to be the personal narrative of an American correspondent engaged in getting war news under the very guns of the Russian and Japanese navies. We are assured in the author's preface that the tale is absolutely true in every detail, and this fact, no doubt, gives some value to the book. The matter is interesting, but it is a pity that Mr. Barry has permitted to himself the style and mannerisms of the very worst school of Chicago yellow journalism. The English is of that offensive, slangy type which characterizes the "sporting page" of inferior newspapers. The book has evidently been written in a great hurry, not even time enough having been given to have the chapter headings all spelt correctly.

Beck, Otto Walter. Art Principles in Portrait Photography. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. vii–244. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

Bishop, Emily M. Seventy Years Young. 12mo, pp. viii–205. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1 net.

Boudin, Louis B. The Theoretical System of Karl Marx. 12mo, pp. v–286. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1 net.

Calkins, Franklin Welles. The Wooing of Tokala. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

Carus, Paul. The Story of Samson. 8vo, pp. 183: The Rise of Man. 8vo, pp. 97; Chinese Life and Customs. 8vo, pp. 114; Chinese Thought. 8vo, pp. 195. Each illustrated. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co.

Champlain, Samuel De. The Voyage of. Edited by Grant, W. L. (1604–18). Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xiii.–377. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

Claretie, Jules. Le Théâtre au Collège. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. xix–336. Paris: Librairie Honoré Champion.

Dubose, M. Horace. Life and Memories of Rev. J. D. Barbee. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 243. Nashville: Smith & Lamar. $1.

Eeden, Frederik Van. The Quest. Authorized translation from the Dutch of De Kleine Johannes by L. W. C. 12mo, pp. 519. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

Fraser, John Foster. Red Russia. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–284. New York: The John Lane Co. $1.75 net.

Funk, Isaac K., LL.D. The Psychic Riddle. 12mo, pp. 243. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1 net.

This little book, which handles a debatable subject, is certain to be estimated more or less according to the prejudice of the reader. That such a book should be written, however, and that it has been written with a rare combination of intellectual poise and religious conviction, will be generally acknowledged. After an introduction, entitled "Somewhat Personal," the author discusses the following topics: (1) Some Reasons Why the Study of Psychic Problems by Scientists Should be Encouraged; (2) Communications Purporting to Come from Dr. Richard Hodgson; (3) The Phenomena Known as Independent Voices; (4) Typical Cases of Several Classes of Psychic Phenomena; (5) Conclusions—Some Things that Seem Proven and Some Things that Seem Not Proven. An appendix of interesting material illustrates and amplifies the body of the book.

The author's purpose apparently was to shake both scientific men and religious leaders out of their apathy; to disabuse them of their prejudices against such subjects; to open up, in an interesting, forceful way, various lines of inquiry; and to enforce his contentions with copious illustrations, many of them personally vouched for. This purpose has been well executed. No reader, whatever his bias, can fail to acknowledge that the subjects treated are worthy of open-minded consideration, and that glimpses have been here given of actual human experiences which must be reckoned with, and which ought to stimulate and aid thought and conduct immeasurably. Men who essay the rôle of leadership, whether in religion or science, should be warned by history and current progress against narrow and bigoted conservatism even in this matter of psychic research. This is Dr. Funk's major contention and it has been legitimately made.

Hogue, Wilson T. Hymns that are Immortal. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xix.–326. Chicago: S. K. J. Chesbro. $1 net.

Hubbard, George Henry. The Teachings of Jesus in Parables. 8vo, pp. 507. Boston: The Pilgrim Press.

Hugo, Victor, The Intellectual Autobiography of. Being the last of his unpublished works and embodying his ideas of literature, philosophy, and religion; translated, with a study of the last work of Hugo's genius, by Lorenzo O'Rourke. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.20 net.

In the original French, this volume was published a short time ago as the chief memorial at the Hugo centenary. Mr. O'Rourke, in making the present translation into English, has supplemented it with an introduction filling about sixty pages, in which he presents a study of the book as the last specimen to appear in print of the prose genius of Hugo—a well-written and illuminating piece of work, being not only critical, but to some extent biographical. Hugo's own work was written in the main during his exile in Guernsey. Its autobiographical character relates to his mental point of view, rather than to anything personal to his life. After writing it Hugo directed that it should not be published until after his death. In the first half of the volume are chapters relating to literature and art, while in the second are discust the destiny of man, God, and the soul. At the end are many striking aphorisms which Mr. O'Rourke calls "chips of the mighty workshop."

Kautsky, Karl. Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History. Translated by John B. Askew. 16mo, pp. 206. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co.

Kerr, Alexander [translator]. The Republic of Plato. Book v. 12mo, pp. 71. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co.

Lincoln, Joseph C. The "Old Home House." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–291. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Low, G. J., D.D. A Parson's Ponderings. 12mo, pp. 184. Toronto: William Briggs.

Luce, Robert. Writing for the Press. 12mo, pp. iv–302. Boston: Clipping Bureau Press. $1.

Marx, Karl. The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte. Translated by Daniel De Leon. 12mo, pp. 78. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co. 25 cents.

Metcalfe, Richard L. "Of such is the Kingdom" and other stories from life. Souvenir edition. 12mo, pp. 209. Lincoln, Neb.: The Woodruff-Collins Press.

Mr. Metcalfe is Mr. Byran's associate editor in the office of *The Commoner*. This edition of a book which has already had a large distribution and has been commended by many notable men, is attractively bound in limp leather with gilt edges. The stories relate to childhood and have been praised for their whole-

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some spirit and truth to what is best in child life.

Mortality Statistics 1905. Department of Commerce and Labor-Bureau of the Census. S. N. D. North, director. Sixth Annual Report, with revised rates for intercensal years 1901 to 1904 and for quinquennial period 1900 to 1904. Based upon state census of 190 Folio, pp. 354. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Paine, Ralph D. The Greater America. Illustrated. 8vo pp. xiii–327. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Paine's volume belongs to a class of books which may be called rare even in this age of print. It bears the same relation to the ordinary volume of travel and description that the realistic novel of actual events bears to the novel of romantic cast. "The Greater America" is a book that really deserves the epithet "timely," and is of the sort worth printing and worth reading. It takes us behind the scenes of the great human drama in course of development in the spacious West—the drama of American achievement, which literally has astounded the world and is probably without parallel in history. The book is the record of the experiences and impressions of a Western journey. It gives glimpses of the "splendid activities of the American West" of to-day. The writer has tried to catch the spirit of that creative energy and strenuous activity which is the essential trait of the American of the West, and is undoubtedly the principal element of that marvelous transformation and industrial development which have taken place within so brief a period.

The opening pages deal with the "Call of the Inland Seas." It would seem that life upon the Great Lakes is one of the most characteristic phases of Western industrial activity. The lake skippers are a race apart, with little resemblance to their salty brothers of the main. Less picturesque outwardly than the latter, they are hardly less interesting. Literal captains of industry, commanding "a steel trough with a lid on it," they represent one of the most imposing sides of our commercial activity, a commerce upon which, according to the author, depends in large measure the industrial prosperity of the nation.

In contrast with the comparatively peaceful industrial life on the Great Lakes is the story of the Michigan copper country, which forms one of the most interesting chapters of our commercial history. Altho it had been known vaguely for centuries that this region was rich in minerals, the profitable exploitation of the mines is of recent date.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the book is the chapter that deals with wheat-raising as practised according to modern methods. Mr. Paine has written a vividly interesting account of the great wheat country of the Middle West. He shows what an important share farming on a grand scale has had in the development of the nation's prosperity—how, in fact, it is the very backbone of American greatness, without which the whole fabric would collapse.

There are interesting chapters on sheep-raising in Montana, the great gold-camps of the West, the reclaiming of the great desert lands, ranching, and a dozen other phases of life in the Greater America which most of us know very little about.

Parker, Maud May. The Missive. 12mo, pp. 48. Boston: The Gorham Press. $1.

Sedgwick, Mabel Cabot. Assisted by Robert **Cameron.** The Garden Month by Month. Describing the appearance, color, dates of bloom, and cultivation of all desirable hardy plants for the formal and wild garden, with an additional list of vines, etc. With over two hundred half-tone engravings from photographs of growing plants and a chart in colors. 8mo, pp. xvii–515. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $4 net.

Here is an admirable idea carefully worked out. The volume is divided into chapters with the months from March to September inclusive for headings. We then have for each month the names of flowers which bloom in that month; each flower being described botanically and as to colors, size, and time in the month when it blooms, with the common and the botanical name, the more important flowers or more familiar ones being shown in excellent half-tones. It is obvious that the authors have devoted to the compilation of the book many years of faithful and loving study. We should suppose it might remain a standard for many years.

Smyth, Newman. The Story of the Child that Jesus Took. Frontispiece. 12mo. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. 50 cents net.

Thompson, Jane. Water Wonders. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Whitson, John H. The Castle of Doubt. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Wilson, James Harrison. The Life of Charles A. Dana. Small 8vo, pp. xii–545. Portrait. New York: Harper & Brothers.

General Wilson for about forty years was Dana's personal friend. They first met during Dana's service in the Civil War. The friendship appears to have continued until Dana's death. In these circumstances readers would hardly expect to find the present work severely critical. While in the main it is laudatory, it is not laudatory in a fulsome sense. A biography which was not at least appreciative, would probably be in some sense a failure.

General Wilson devotes much the larger part of his volume to Dana's life before he became editor of *The Sun*, his career on *The Sun* taking up 135 pages, while 380 pages are devoted to earlier events. The reader will understand from this statement how notable was Dana's career before he acquired control of that newspaper. Those years in themselves constitute an interesting career. His struggle for an education was typical of the young man of his period. His share in the Brook Farm experiment was of real importance from a business point of view. His work as managing editor of the New York *Tribune* possesses significance never fully understood, and seldom stated with due emphasis. General Wilson makes it clear how important that *Tribune* work was, and others, notably Mr. Hazeltine, in a recent issue of *The North American Review*, have set forth the facts without equivocation. It was due to Dana, quite as much as to Greeley, that *The Tribune's* influence down into the early years of the War became widely extended and potent in public affairs.

Dana's services in the Civil War were those of an accredited observer in the field, making reports to the War Department; he was "the eyes of the government." It is clear from General Wilson's narrative that Dana's labors in this capacity were very significant. His influence on the rising fortunes of General Grant was probably greater than that of any other person, his reports from the field and his statements at a Cabinet council having been perhaps the determining factors in Grant's final advancement to be Commander-in-chief of all the armies.

In the light of these facts it is not easy to determine what were the circumstances which, many years afterward, made Dana the most violent and uncompromising critic Grant had. General Wilson maintains that Dana never retracted anything he had said in commendation of Grant as a military commander; his criticisms related solely to Grant as President of the United States, but all this does not explain, much less does it pardon, the intense bitterness with which Grant was criticized for many years, not excepting an incident subsequent to his death—the famous bill for the funeral expenses.

General Wilson states positively that Grant was not personally an applicant for the office of collector of the port of New York, altho friends of his had suggested his name and it was believed that he would get the place. We do not understand General Wilson to deny that Dana was disappointed in his failure to get the office. This may, or may not, have had a dominant influence on his editorial attitude toward Grant's administration. It is disclosed that Mr. Washburne, who perhaps was Grant's closest political adviser, became unfriendly to Dana, and the implication is that some sort of rivalry, in the first instance, had parted these two friends of Grant.

In the chapters which relate to Dana as editor of *The Sun*, some things are conspicuous by their absence. Of the great success which Dana made of that newspaper we are fully informed, but in what is said of the means through which circulation was acquired and long maintained there is little as to sensationalism in journalism. Men not yet calling themselves old can recall a period in the career of this newspaper out of which seems directly to have sprung that modern pseudo-journalism which is called yellow.

Nor do we find that sufficient emphasis has been placed on Dana's rank as a man of letters. His eminence in that field has probably never been equaled among American newspaper editors. We wish also that more had been said of Dana as the associate of George Ripley in editing "Appleton's New American Cyclopedia." An impressive tradition still survives of the extraordinary abilities shown in that position—abilities quite as notable for powers of judgment as for wide and precise knowledge.

General Wilson is an ardent admirer of Dana's genius as manifested during the war and in *The Sun* office. This admiration he has shared with scores of others now living and who, in the years of Dana's maturity, were close to him. It is doubtful if in any newspaper office there ever existed toward its chief an attitude of more genuine liking and more loyal devotion than existed among the men whom Dana gathered round him in the office of *The Sun*. If there has been anything like it it probably occurred in the office of *The Times* when Raymond was editor. But that is the story of an earlier generation. Dana's newspaper career was recent and that sense of loyalty to and admiration for him may be said still to prevail as a thing potent and pervasive in the office of *The Sun*.

Woods, Margaret L. The Invader. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

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CURRENT POETRY

Half Asleep.

GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON MCGIFFERT.

To let one's fancy range;
To play the bed is so,
The window so, as it used to be
In that home of long ago;

To play the door is here;
The street is crisscross there;
And then to wait, as I used to wait,
For the step upon the stair.

To count as the footsteps pass,
Now near, now faint and far—
How personal they sound at night,
What company they are.

Some brisk and some sedate,
I wonder where they go;
And I drowse a little, till suddenly
The dear, dear step I know.

The start of joy, the flush,
The tender, happy thrill,
And then, oh, God! I am homeless and old,
And his grave is on the hill.

—*From the Century* (July).

The Calvary Trumpets.

BY S. H. KEMPER.

The trumpets blowing to the desperate riding,
Our squadrons forming on the long hill's marge!—
Trumpets, O trumpets with your strepitous chiding,
Blow out the signal for the furious charge!

The angry sunset flaring in our faces,
Up from the hollow South the rushing rain,
A cold wind out of devastated places
Riffling the guidon and the tossing mane.

Kin to all brave emprise and high endeavor,
Lift us, O music; let our hearts not fail!
Link us with all heroic fight forever,
Sib to the seekers of the Holy Grail!

Fly out and fling us far in dust and thunder,
Down through the rushing struggle's fierce increase
To living victory, to death, and the still wonder
Of God's great, sudden Peace.

—*From the Reader* (July).

EDUCATIONAL MISCELLANY

A Criticism of English School Discipline.—A protest by A. R. Orage against the military ideal of discipline in elementary schools is published in *Monthly Review* (London). The article says that the discipline for which the schools are praised is by no means the discipline that the teachers themselves praise. As public commendation inspires to imitation, the bad discipline that is praised comes more and more to be the object of the teacher and to displace the discipline that is only praised by the few discriminating minds. Of this discipline, which unqualified visitors commend, the author says:

For what are the qualities of the discipline which impresses the visitor? In nine cases out of ten, the visitor is imprest by the same discipline in a school that he would expect to see in the army. Mechanical precision, instant and unquestioning obedience, uniformity of action, every child moving as one: these are undoubtedly the "telling" qualities. I have known many visitors remark on them in loud and sincere adulation. "Perfect. Perfect!" they say, and "Wonderful! Wonderful."

I have seen, in several large elementary schools, this very ideal carried to ridiculous lengths, without exciting a word of criticism from dozens of educated visitors. When one has beheld the astonishing

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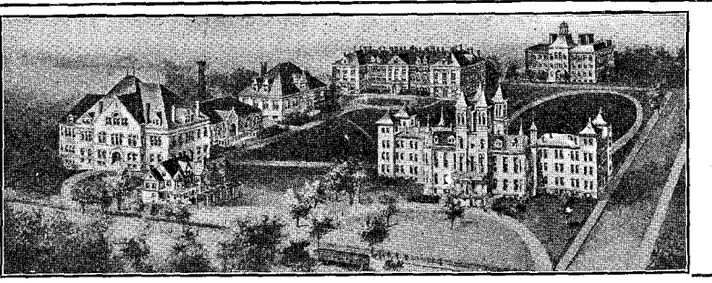
BOYS SCHOOLS | BOYS SCHOOLS



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spectacle of a class of sixty children of varying sizes and bodily formation compelled to sit at their desks for a writing lesson in such a precise way that an observer at any point would get the vision of a multiplying mirror, and see nothing different from end to end of the class; when at a word of command, all pens are taken up, begin to scratch, and are laid down simultaneously; when explicit instructions are given to the short-sighted children to sit *as if they could see* (when in fact they can not see), and all for the sake of preserving the appearance of discipline—then one concludes that the military ideal has got out of its proper place. . . . . .

In the case of such teachers, it is unfortunately true that they have many qualities which appeal to the minds of unenlightened authorities no less than to the eyes of foolish visitors to the schools. The external discipline of their classes, for example, is as near perfection as mechanical obedience and unwearying training can make it. It would be a wonder if the results did not appeal to the eyes of visitors, since they are exactly calculated to do so. No hunter ever took more pains to learn the habits of his destined prey than such teachers take to understand the whims and fancies of visitors to their schools. Only a few weeks ago there appeared in one of the daily papers a report of what was called a "novel test of discipline." A football had been suddenly thrown into a class-room of children, and visitors were requested to notice the extraordinary absorption of the children in their work: not a child raised its head to inquire the cause of the disturbance. No doubt the visitors were duly imprest, as the appearance of the report witnessed. But perhaps their impression would be different if they knew that the "novel test" had been painfully rehearsed many times. I remember in one school the head master had a still more remarkable turn to stage for his visitors. When specially influential visitors were present, he would sometimes appear suddenly to be struck with an idea. He would send for all the teachers in the school, asking them to leave their classes, and then invite the vistors to walk through all the class-rooms, and report to him if a single child turned its head or spoke. How amazed and delighted the visitors used to be! And when the master tacitly assured them that it was all training that did it, they wrote ecstatic praises to the authorities, with fulsome compliments to the head master. When the visitors had got safely away, the teachers returned to their classes to receive reports from a back-form boy who had been secretly on the watch for culprits. The offenders on his list were then proceeded against with the utmost rigor of the law.

Then it is also true that about such a school there is an air of efficiency that always appeals to the gross sentimentality of practical men. Such teachers run their schools like a business, on thoroughly business lines. There is no nonsense about education (except in the presence of witnesses), no cant about training minds (except on prize-giving day), no sentimental twaddle about individuality, no philandering with educational methods. On the contrary, there is what is called "good solid work" done, children go "through the mill," they are there to do what they are told, and to be indulged in no whims. In fact, the school is run to pay. And pay it does. It pays the Board in grants from the Government; it pays the ratepayers in *eulogia* from visitors; it pays the head master in promotion; it pays a few teachers in the favor of the inspectors; it pays—well, does it pay the children? For after all, they have to be considered. . . . . .

In every school there is at least one teacher who is making a brave struggle against great odds to teach intelligently and humanely. It should be the business of the authority to find that teacher and to single him out for praise and promotion. It may be that his class will not impress ignorant visitors, but who ever expected that a school should be a performing menagerie or a variety show? It may be—nay, more, it certainly will be—that at the end of the year there will be a great difference in the attainments of the children in such a class. The best children will be very good indeed, for they will not as now be left to themselves. Even the dullest children, tho still dull, will be less dull, because they will not have been

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driven and hounded to overexert themselves. But what of that? Is there any public demand for the leveling that at present takes place? Are we satisfied to learn that the children best fitted to receive instruction are stupidly neglected, in favor of the children least fitted? Are our elementary schools to be exclusively forcing-beds for the stinted and stunted, and delaying-beds for the gifted and capable? Really the objection that was once made by a Board inspector to my class, that the work was very uneven, almost demonstrated his singular fitness to preside over a steam-roller! One might suppose him terrified at the prospect of individuals, and recklessly determined to stamp them out. Of course his defense would be that the backward children had been neglected. The neglect, however, was no more than the neglect to assault, batter, and terrify children into the appearance of smartness.

Schooling the South.—It has been the aim of the Southern Education Board to devise plans whereby educational facilities in the South could be broadened especially in districts where the percentage of illiteracy has been greater than elsewhere—so great that it is a public menace. Following up the efforts of the Southern Education Board the General Education Board has become closely associated with it. Since it is this latter body that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has empowered to disburse his forty-million-dollar gift to the cause of education, its history with relation to the South may be of interest because it began its efforts in that portion of the country. The following account by Day Allen Willey is published in the Boston *Transcript*:

The first meeting was held at Athens, Ga., in 1902. The whole situation was discust there. Then the Board sent printed questions to every county superintendent and to every incorporated school of every grade in the South. Reports made on these slips covering a period of two years were filed with the Board, and from them the Board's special students of statistics obtained a great fund of information concerning every phase of educational work—the

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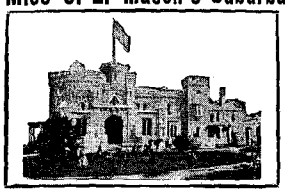

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number of schools, their distribution, vicinage, equipment, finances and needs.

To supplement these reports the Board employed an expert, a graduate of a teachers' college, who spent a whole year in the South. He had his headquarters at Atlanta, and traveled in every section of every State, making a close study of conditions and needs. The information which he obtained was sent to the Board and, with that coming from other sources, tabulated and card-catalogued. As a result of these inquiries and investigations the Board reached three main conclusions which became determinative in deciding on its general policy. The first was the need of rural schools. It was recognized at once that it would be impossible to do any effective work in the rural communities through private beneficence by direct gift.

The data which **was** obtained as a result of these inquiries was startling in its importance, for the Board learned that this was the situation: eighty-five per cent of the people in the South lived in the country. Their economic and social condition was poor, ignorant, deprest, almost hopeless, many were struggling along on an average income from their farms of $160 whereas in Iowa, for example, the average farmer's income is $1,000. Naturally the Southerner was unable to support properly his home, his school or his church. It was apparent that the only way to obtain better educational facilities was to make the farmer better able to contribute to them.

So the General Educational Board began planning to advance the condition of the Southern farmer. It enlisted the aid of the Government through the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, its secretary, went to Washington and interviewed Secretary Wilson. He asked Mr. Wilson why the department could not instruct the farmers in the higher agriculture.

"We can't," said the Secretary, "because children can not understand the science of agriculture. Our bulletins won't do; it must be confest that they do not carry any idea to the uneducated farmer. The place to reach the farmer is on his farm, by actual demonstration and personal instruction. But the Department of Agriculture has no funds available for such work."

"Will you provide the instructors from your department if the General Educational Board will pay their expenses?" asked Dr. Buttrick.

The Secretary of Agriculture said he would, and arrangements were made at once. The Secretary assigned as chief of the new bureau Dr. S. A. Knapp, an eminent scientific agriculturist, who once was president of the Iowa State College at Ames, with which Secretary Wilson was connected. Recently Virginia made an appropriation for similar work, which will be conducted by men furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture and paid by Virginia. Dr. Knapp has his headquarters at Lake Charles, La. He has five assistant superintendents in Mississippi, four in Alabama, and two in Virginia, with many instructors.

After the profits of the farmers are increased the Southern Education Board's work will be most effective. That organization is striving to build up the income of the States for educational purposes, and this will not be difficult to do when the farms pay more and the merchants' business grows. The negro will have a different status; possibly the whole negro problem will be much simpler. The second need of the South the General Educational Board found was of better high schools. Its investigation into this phase of the question was equally thorough. It has professors of secondary education appointed as members of the faculties of the principal colleges in several Southern States, and it paid the expenses of these men while they traveled through their respective States arousing, developing, and making effective a public sentiment in favor of better high schools. The result has been the addition of 300 new schools of that grade in the South since the Board began its work.

Such are some of the achievements for the South alone of this body of earnest men working in co-operation with the Southern Education Board—achievements of such practical value that Mr. Rockefeller, closely following their labors increased his original endowment by the donation of ten million dollars more, a considerable portion of which has been disbursed in the Southern States alone. But as the name implies, the field of the General Educational Board is country-wide, not State or sectional.

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It has found a great opportunity to sympathize as well as increase the facilities for higher education both in the West and South.

The need of colleges in the cities has appealed to the Board most forcibly. Louisville, with 200,000 population, has no college; Atlanta, Ga., with 100,000, has none nor have Kansas City, Mo., Little Rock, Ark., Jacksonville, Fla., Charlotte, N. C., Montgomery, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn., and others. When one considers that more than half the students of each college in the United States come from within fifty miles of it. the need of colleges in the cities is plain. In several States the Board has been conferring with the people and educators looking to the unification of some of the small colleges now scattered about over the State in centrally located cities. Many changes may be expected within a decade, and some of them within a year or two.

Chicago University.—John Corbin, in *The Saturday Evening Post*, writes of the career of the Chicago University as follows

Throughout its young and strenuous life the University of Chicago has had to struggle against two damaging accusations—that it is a Standard-Oil institution, and that it is a hotbed of revolutionary doctrine. Across its official letterheads is inscribed "Founded by John D. Rockefeller," and from day to day the newspaper press has flaunted in staring headlines irresponsible utterances of its faculty, in literature and sociology. Either fact would condemn an ordinary institution of learning. Shall this one survive them both?

For fifteen years it has not only survived them, but prospered exceedingly. It has taken its place, in size and in the character of its teaching, as in wealth, among the foremost universities in the land.

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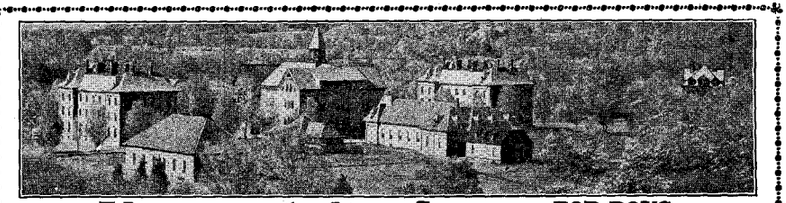

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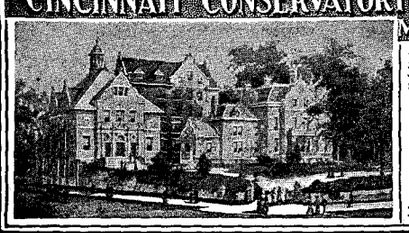

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increase the earnings and are welcomed as an evidence of journalistic skill.

A highly characteristic example occurred in recent memory at the University of Michigan. A professor enlivened his lecture with a little talk on various conventions in courtship. The student journalist—representing a paper that boasts itself, and not without color of justification, the best all-round newspaper in the country—reported that he illustrated his lecture by getting a woman pupil upon the platform and acting out with her in realistic detail the form of proposal—and acceptance—which he himself preferred. The item was widely copied and hilariously commented upon. The undergraduate was expelled—and was immediately taken on the staff of the great newspaper.

When applied to Chicago University, the effect of such methods may easily be imagined. The case of Professor Triggs is well known. That he lacked common sense and balance is obvious. None the less, he was the victim of persecution. His first leap into the spot-light was the result of a speech at a fraternity dinner on the topic of The Most Important Question in the World: he said that for himself it was what to name his new baby. Postprandially foolish the remark undoubtedly was, but what shall be said of a press that made a sensation of it? From that time whatever he said—and he had the gift of tongue—was wildly exaggerated and shamelessly perverted. Rockefeller, he once remarked, was as original a genius in industrial combination as Shakespeare in the poetic drama—a proposition that is at least debatable. He was reported as having said that Rockefeller was as great a genius as Shakespeare and the incident was so twisted as to give the impression that the chief end of the university was to glorify its founder.

I was told, on the best authority, that Triggs would have lost his position in the university much sooner if it had not been for such persecutions. Above everything President Harper valued liberty of speech, and long refused to abandon one of his Faculty under fire. A similarly creditable scruple prevents the expulsion of offending reporters. The Faculty is indulgent of self-supporting students, and they usually maintain, very plausibly, when questioned, that the work of falsification is done by copy editors in the newspaper office.

The simple fact is that the teaching of the university can not be said to lean either toward capitalism or toward socialism. The department of economics, as it happens, is under a man of slow-going, highly conservative opinions. That of sociology is so advanced as to be sometimes up in the air. All is well, for it is the function of a great university to teach, not what to think, but how to think. Its spirit is that of scientific culture unhampered by authority—the freedom to teach and the freedom to learn without any inspiration but the love of truth.

Dr. Harper's ideal for his new institution was of a largeness approaching grandiosity. It was to be a complete and perfect university, combining all the ideals recognized in American education. Himself a graduate of Yale and a professor there when called to Chicago, he held firmly in mind the two principles of the Eastern university—that of the liberal training of character, both mental and moral, which we have inherited from the English universities; and that of pure scientific culture, which in recent decades we have adopted from the German. To these were to be added the principle of technical education which already recognized even at Yale and Harvard, is dominant in the newer universities of the West.

If his physical strength had been commensurate, there is no telling to what heights he might have raised the institution during his lifetime. But at the outset his physique gave warning of a breakdown. The only wonder is that he survived his gigantic labors so long.

To the end, however, his mind and will were master. On his death-bed he dictated incessantly to a stenographer, bringing to such completion as was possible his labors as a scholar and an educator. There is something really terrible in the grim composure with which he met his end. He prescribed in minute detail the arrangements for his funeral, even directing that the watchers who guarded his coffin should be served with luncheon at midnight.

Specialization.—Edwin Mims in *The South Atlantic Quarterly* says that an era in the history of

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American universities may be said to have closed when President Gilman retired from the presidency of Johns Hopkins University and President White from that of Cornell University. Altho President Eliot and President Angell are still engaged in active work, we may now see the results of nearly forty years of service for their own institutions and for others. These four presidents will always be identified in the popular mind with the development of the elective system. Of this system, when pushed to the extreme, Mr. Mims writes:

Extreme specialization has undoubtedly had its effect in narrowing the sympathies of men. Some one has said that a specialist must know more than any one else about the things that are not worth knowing. "How far can this special development, this purely professional habit of mind, proceed without injury to the symmetry of character, without impairing the varied and spontaneous and abundant play of human powers which gives joy to life?" asks Mr. Perry. And in answer he pleads for the union of the generous spirit of the amateur with the method of the professional, for "breadth of interest as well as depth of technical research." The stories of extreme specialization that have been told from time immemorial on German scholars have their parallel in many more recent American scholars whose dissertations and monographs have frequently been monuments of pedantry. It is no wonder that earnest men become impatient with scholarship when it concerns itself so often about purely technical and unessential things.

Such specialization has not only narrowed the lives of teachers, but has had a blighting influence on college students. There has developed in college communities an indifferentism, a spirit of criticism that tends to become cynicism, a contempt for anything that approaches the popular, that is baleful in its influence on younger minds. The man who cares little, who has an infinite capacity for being bored, is only too common a phenomenon. Mr. Perry's diagnosis of this disease in his chapter on "Indifferentism" should be read in every college community. It is the presence of this quality that explains academic sterility—the critic who knows literature technically, but can not produce it; the historian who gathers facts, but can not vitalize them, or who "takes both sides in the same paragraph"; the philosopher who is so sympathetic with every point of view that he has no definite conclusions of his own; the teacher of the classics who emphasizes the purely technical phases of his work and never feels the glory that was Greece or the grandeur that was Rome.

The Effect of University Endowments.—In a recent address President Eliot, of Harvard, did not enter upon a specific discussion of how far the integrity of American universities has been affected by enormous gifts; but he indicated the extent to which a university may go in deference to the views and feelings of its rich patrons. The following from the Detroit *News* presents his opinion:

"Ought the opinions and wishes of the living benefactor to influence the teaching of the institution which he endows? In general the answer must be in the negative, because teaching which is not believed to be free is well-nigh worthless. It inevitably loses its intended effect on those who listen to it. . . . Nevertheless benefactors have certain rights in this respect. They may fairly claim that their benefactions entitle their opinions and sentiments to be treated with consideration and respect, and not with contumely or scorn, in the institutions they have endowed or by the professors whom their gifts support. If their benefactions are for general uses, and not for the support of any specific course of instruction, they may fairly claim that subjects likely to be taught in a manner repulsive to them should be omitted altogether, unless some serious public obligation requires the institution to include them."

These limitations upon an endowed institution President Eliot admits to be embarrassments, but he extracts considerable comfort from the fact that subjects which excite heat and personal interest soon lose that character and become bare questions of

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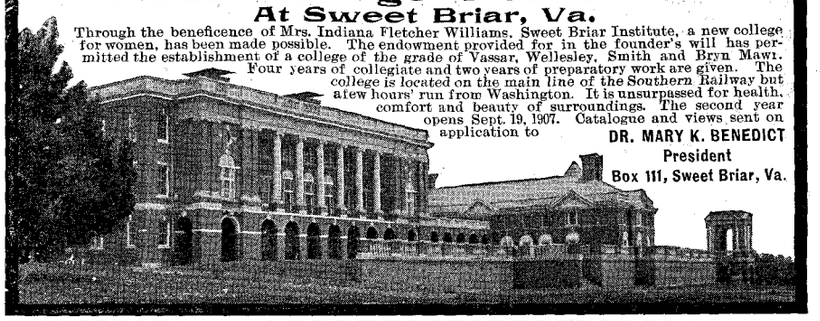

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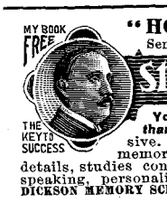

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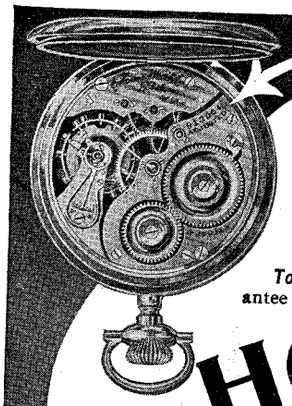

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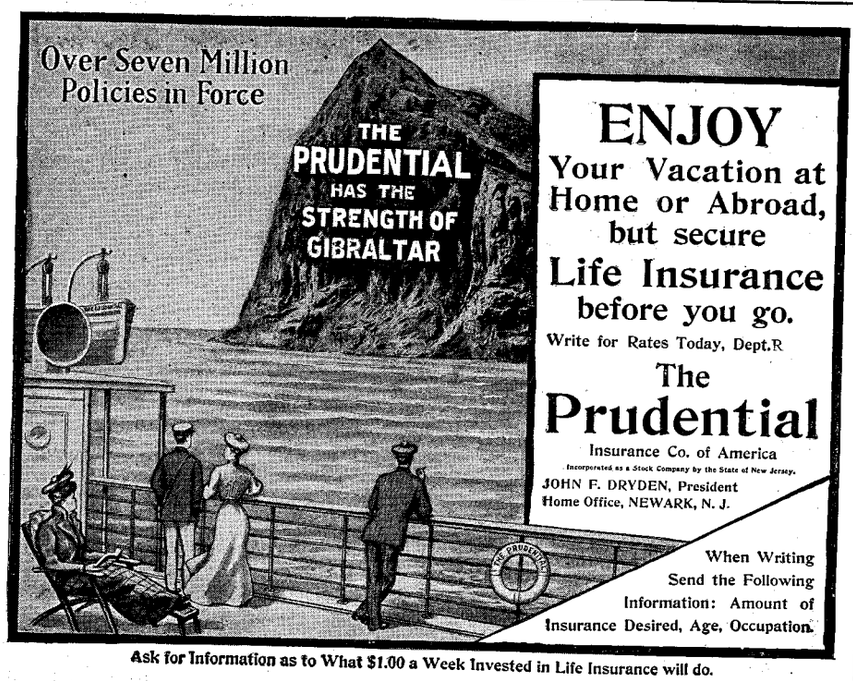

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science. The question of the gold or silver standard for currency, he thinks, was one which worked a considerable limitation of academic freedom not long ago, but which has ceased to have that effect. The tariff, which he speaks of as "miscalled protection," he believes will in a few years be found to be inapplicable to American affairs and injurious to manufacturers and commerce. He concludes the consideration of the subject by saying that "any slight interference with academic freedom which time will certainly cure may be endured with equanimity for a season, in consideration of the great counterbalancing advantages.'

After a consideration of the subject of college endowments, the New York *Evening Post* has this comment to add:

Something of the same plaint has come to us from the other side of the Atlantic. In Scotland, it is asserted that the Carnegie gifts to the Scottish universities are not only "pauperizing the people," but have actually hurt the universities by relieving the state of its feeling of responsibility for the development of higher education. Whether the Rockefeller money will make official circles in portions of this country less keen to move for educational betterment, time alone can show.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, in an article in the *Van Norden Magazine*, foresees the possibility of grave danger in the creation of enormous trust funds for charitable and educational purposes. The incomes of the Sage fund and Rockefeller donation go, as Professor Giddings puts it, to a "fluctuating and somewhat indefinite body of beneficiaries." The New York *World* publishes this comment on Professor Giddings's article:

Being perpetual, Professor Giddings draws the fair conclusion that no one can possibly predict what may be the ultimate actual uses to which these huge accumulations of property may be put. Some future board of trustees may maintain an attitude toward the State, the social welfare, and various private interests that now may seem wholly improbable. "It would seem to be entirely possible that so far as the law of the case is concerned the income of the Sage fund could one of these days be devoted to the propagation of either anarchism or socialism, free trade or protection, neo-Malthusianism or the patriarchal family." Of course this is stating an extreme case. It is far more likely, as Professor Giddings concedes, that great trust funds will be used in a conservative sense than in promoting moral and social radicalism. Experience holds the rein on wild surmise.

There always remains the danger that large funds such as those created by Mrs. Sage and Mr. Rockefeller may, through human weakness, directly or indirectly become an influence in the investment market. The insurance scandal revealed the gravest breaches of trust under existing law and was a sad setback to American optimism. Without conscious wrong-doing or voluntary connivance responsible trustees might be betrayed into resisting popular reforms and protecting corporate privileges.

In the end the best safeguards to be erected around such financial responsibility in administering these trust funds must be the personal probity and good sense of whatever trustees may control them, and the power of public opinion over the administration of the trust.

The Study of Peace in Public Schools.—The idea of teaching international peace in the schools was urged at the meeting in Montreal of the American Institute of Instruction. It was recommended that teachers should inculcate "a broader sympathy and a sense of international obligation to protect rather than to exploit the weaker races." Some of the suggestions made were: that the public schools should celebrate the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference, that the principles for which the Conference stands should be taught, and that international differences should be minimized so that nations should regard each other only as different

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states in the universal commonwealth. The patriotism which has been prevalent is the patriotism which originates in the reconciliation to and the vindication of one's immediate environment. "The new internationalism must inspire a larger patriotism —one that declares our country is the world and that our countrymen are all mankind."

Nathan C. Schaeffer, the Superintendent of Schools of Pennsylvania, as president of the National Educational Association, made an address at Los Angeles. Peace will come to this world, he thinks, through educating the children to a sense of the horrors of war. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes the following article on Dr. Schaeffer's views:

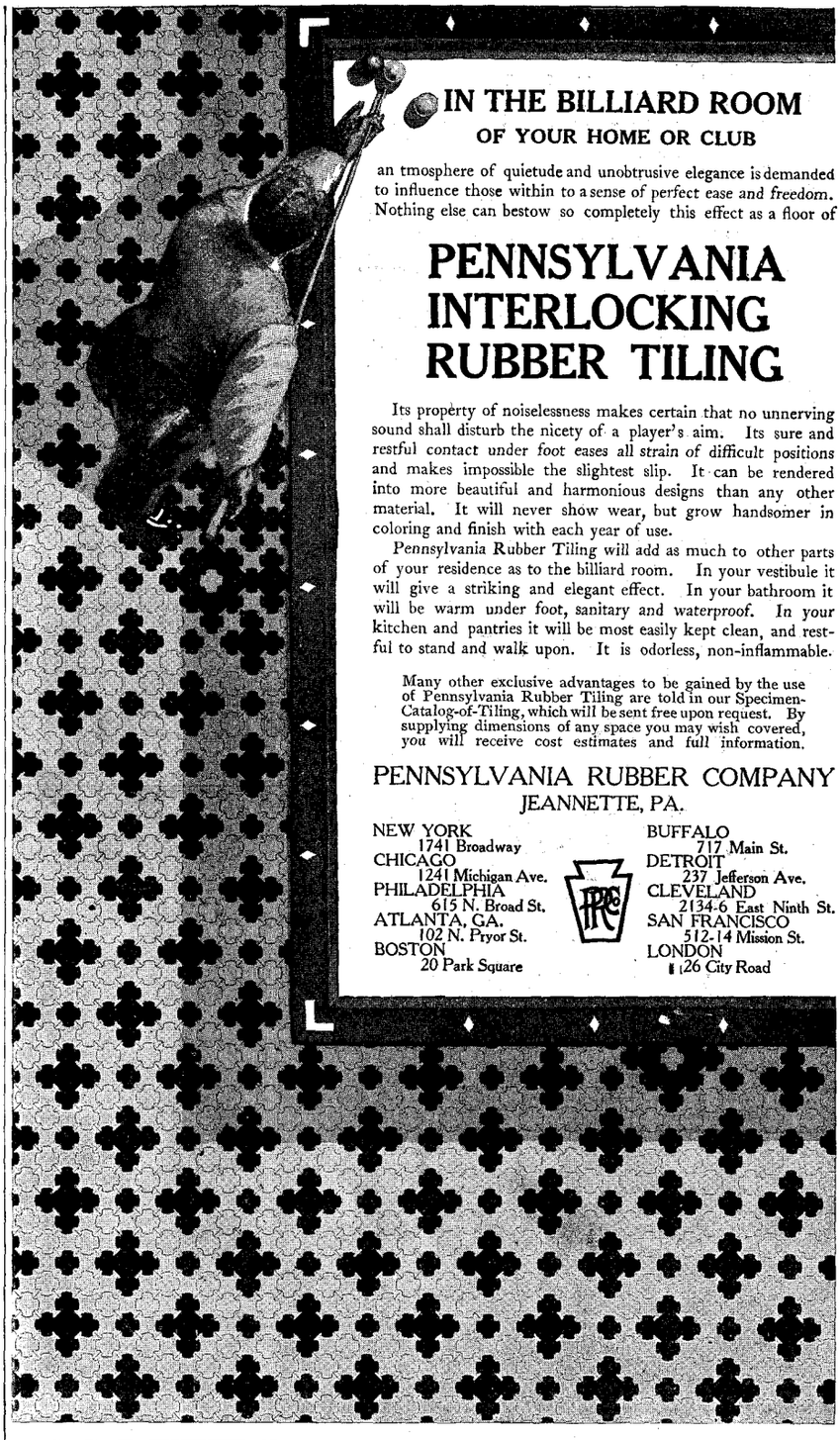
It may be that professional peacemakers have taken too narrow a view of the subject when they insist that there never was a righteous war nor an unholy peace. So long as human nature exists in its present condition we are certain to have war, but it is proper that it be entered upon only when everything else fails. A century ago practically every man in civilization was a potential soldier and very generally he was an active one. It was considered part of a man's training to be ready for the field. Even now there are many nations in Europe which make military service compulsory, tho the theory now is that this is to prevent war rather than to prepare for it.

Dr. Schaeffer's idea is that American history especially, and all history generally, are too much taken up with a narrative of military events. This is undoubtedly true. Until within sixty years, history as written hardly concerned anything else than war or diplomatic movements connected with war. When James R. Green proposed to write a history of the English people he was besought by many of his friends to abandon the task, which would be impossible. There was nothing in history outside of war that could be entertaining, and the condition of the common people for a thousand years was neither of importance nor interest. And yet no work of modern times has been more delightful or more popular, and the success was deserved.

The average school history of the United States is a miserable affair. It deals with war and little else that is of value. Even the causes which brought on our wars are seldom stated with great clearness and often incorrectly. The writer is biased by his own views. There is some truth in the complaints of Southern people that the average American school history does injustice to their section. As a rule their histories do injustice all around. Nor is it necessary to devote so much space to these wars. That should be left for future study, and more attention given to the blessings of peace.

PERSONAL

The Dark Horse of Democracy.—While Col. Henry Watterson was mystifying the nation with his veiled allusion to the "dark horse" that he promised to bring forth from the Democratic stable for the coming Presidential race, there were few who saw in the Colonel's meager specifications the likeness of Governor Johnson of Minnesota. And yet, when the Colonel acknowledged that Governor Johnson was the man he had picked, there were many who agreed with him in finding the Minnesota executive a man of Presidential proportions. *Harper's Weekly* (New York), for one, places his name and protrait in its gallery of "Democratic Presidential Possibilities," and publishes a biographical sketch by a correspondent in St. Paul from which we quote in part. "The regard in which the people of Minnesota hold Governor Johnson," we read, "is a rare combination of affection and respect." And further, writes this biographer, "They honor him for his ability as a statesman, his integrity, and his success in forcing great interests to pay their fair share in the taxation of the State; they love him for the



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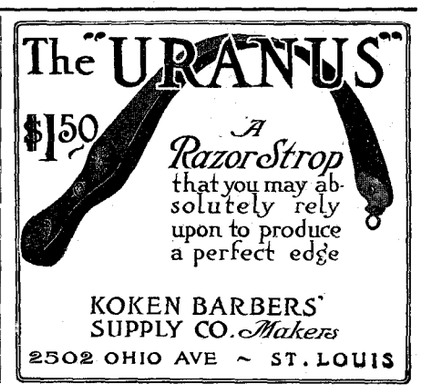

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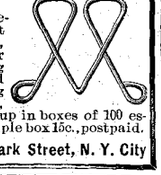

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John A. Johnson was born at St. Peter, Minnesota, on July 28, 1861. His parents were natives of Sweden who first met in America. The father was a blacksmith, prosperous for a time, but finally a victim of dissipation. At the age of twelve years John A. Johnson left school against his mother's wish and became the real head of the family. He got a job in a printing-office in St. Peter at $10 a month, and gave all his earnings to his mother for the support of her and the other children of the family. He continued his studies at night and in the intervals between his tasks as a printer's devil.

After a few years he became clerk in a drug-store and proved so valuable that in the sixteenth year of his age he received the splendid salary of $75 a month. Then it was that he insisted that his mother must stop the hard labor by which she helped support the family, and then it was that he won his first overcoat. Not without a struggle.

The boy's employer noticed that, tho the month was December—and December in Minnesota is not a month of roses—young Johnson's principal protection against the blizzards was a well-worn black alpaca coat. Whereupon the druggist offered him a fine new overcoat.

"No, thank you," said the boy. "I don't need it, and if I did need one I could buy it."

"I see," replied the druggist. "Now, you take that coat, or I'll discharge you. I guess you won't be able to wander down the street and buy another job, eh?"

So the boy took the coat and kept his job.

Later he returned to the printing business, and in time became a member of the firm of Essler & Johnson, publishers of the St. Peter *Herald*, of which he was until recently the editor-in-chief. In the mean while he had served seven years in the National Guard of Minnesota, in which he rose to the rank of captain. He also served a term as State Senator. He has always been a Democrat.

Senator Johnson heard in the early fall of 1904 that there was a great deal of talk about nominating him for Governor of Minnesota. He was busy running his paper, and he made up his mind that he could not afford the time to make a canvass. Indeed, he had gone so far as to write a letter to the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, notifying him that under no circumstances could he accept the nomination, when letters began pouring in upon him from prominent Republicans throughout the State urging him to run and pledging their support. There was a great popular revolt against State-Auditor Dunn, the regular Republican candidate, who was accused of being too friendly with the railroad interests. About this time a fellow Democratic editor named Day called upon Editor Johnson and spent most of the night in an argument convincing him that it was his duty to lead the Democratic party and the decent Republicans to victory.

Editor Johnson at last consented to run. He tore up his letter of refusal. He was nominated unanimously. And now mark the popularity of the man, which gained for him more votes than the disaffection of the Republicans toward Dunn. The total vote of Minnesota that year was 297,592. Roosevelt's plurality for President was 161,000. Democrat

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Johnson in the face of this Republican landslide carried the State for Governor by a plurality of 6,352.

"And that," remarked a dignified commentator at the time, "was going some."

Minnesota, according to all local historians, has never had a better Governor than Johnson. He fought extravagance. He killed steals. He gave the State a clean, decent, wise, and economical administration. And yet when he was renominated last fall the Republicans tried to defeat him. And, by a curious twist of fate, the very means by which a yellow-streaked enemy sought to strangle his chance of victory became a leading cause of his success. This brilliant strategist, whose name shall be mercifully withheld here, obtained affidavits from citizens of St. Peter wherein it appeared that Governor Johnson's father had died in a public institution. One thousand copies of these affidavits were secretly scattered broadcast through the State, with instructions that they be shown, very discreetly, to voters who really needed hard persuasion. But, like many another roorback, this one fell apart by its own weight.

A Democratic newspaper made an investigation and learned that Gustaf Johnson had wandered away from home and that he had been committed to the institution for months before his struggling family knew of his whereabouts; that then it was impossible to send him anywhere else. Moreover the investigation disclosed that Governor Johnson, as a boy and man, had labored incessantly for the support of his mother and his brothers and sisters. Of course, the publication of the truth in the case raised up more friends for Governor Johnson than he had ever had before. The yellow-streaked enemy retired from politics and has never been heard of since. Governor Johnson worked hard during the campaign. In seven weeks, or forty-two working-days, he traveled through seventy-eight counties out of the eighty-four in the State of Minnesota, and delivered 119 speeches. He was reelected by a majority of 76,633, which indicated not only respect for his ability and integrity, but overwhelming resentment against the unjust, secret attack upon him.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Sporting Vernacular.—The following is a description of a golf play printed in the New York *Press*:

To the home hole the Garden City man hit the play with his second, while his opponent on the like landed in the woods. To the nineteenth Travis half hit his tee shot, but a fine second enabled him to snatch a half in four. Playing the twentieth, the Garden City veteran approached his putter some sixty yards away and was short. Fownes, on the other hand, pitched the lie dead and won the hole and the match.

And this is an account of a baseball game printed in the Chicago *Tribune*:

Mr. Mathewson lived up to his rep for a little while. Before the big show ended the Cubs made him feel like an expired meal-ticket looks—*i.e.*, full of holes. Fifteen swats for a total of eighteen bases would have eked more runs but for the chivalry and beauts which fringed the field on all sides. The champions required nine hits to tie the score and twelve to win by a margin of one run. This shows how hard Matty died and how well and truly the Giants stuck to him in adversity.

Much flub dub caused the doings to listen like a riot in a boiler-factory, but the noise was all of the glad kind. Twice the cops evicted disorderly victims for kicking up bush league fusses near the grass on which the Giants sat in lieu of benches. These were irresponsible parties that had no connection with organized bands of rooters. One of them who wore whiskers was snapt by twenty-seven photogs while the cops were walking Spanish out of the yard. Serves him right. At the conclusion of the festivities one of the largest cops now in captivity escorted Cy Seymour through the bulked humanity. There was no need to build a wall of beef and locusts around Cy. No one molested him. A few chivalry hissed him the first time up and then forgot all about Cy and his late unpleasantness with Mr. Tinker. What's the use of holding a grudge? Put it in cold storage.

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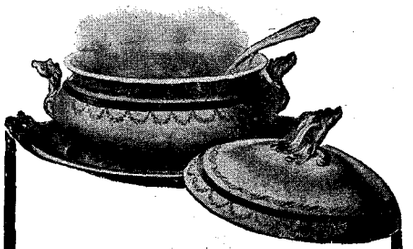

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A Scottish "Bull."—"Drunk again?" said a Scottish magistrate to the prisoner before him. "Five shillings or seven days."

"Och, shure," said the prisoner, who was an Irishwoman, "I have only two shillings in the world!"

"Ah, weel," returned the bailie, "ye maun jist gang to prison. If ye hadna got drunk wi' you money, ye wad hae had quite enough to pay the fine."—*Tit-Bits.*

Time Not Wholly Wasted.—"It must be a terrible disappointment to be a defeated candidate."

"Oh, I don't know," answered the man who always tries to look on the bright side. "Sometimes it's a pretty good advertisement for a law practise or a lecture tour."—*Washington Star.*

His Two Prices.—LADY (to Irish gardener, who "obliges" *by* the day)—"Well, Dan, and what do I owe you for to-day?"

DAN—"Sure, Ma'am, I'd sooner be taking the half-crown you'd be offering me than the two shillings I'd be asking of you."

An Automobile, Possibly.—"Don't you think that doctor comes oftener than he needs to?"

"How should I know what his needs are?"—*Life.*

A Nice Differentiation.—"What, then," asked the professor, "is the exact difference between logic and sophistry?"

"Well," replied the bright student, "if you're engaged in a controversy it's just the difference between your line of argument and the other fellow's."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Lively Squirrel.—An old negro who lives in the country came into town and saw an electric fan for the first time in his life. The whirling object at once attracted his attention, and, after intently gazing at it for several minutes, showing all the while the greatest astonishment and curiosity, he turned to the proprietor of the shop and said:

"Say, boss, dat sottenly is a lively squirrel you got in dis yeah cage. But he's shorely goin' to bus' his heart ef he keep on makin' dem resolutions so fas'."—*Harper's Monthly.*

Geography.—TODDLING TOMMY—"Where is Slumberland, mama?"

WISE WILLIE—"I know. It's at the other end of Lapland."—*Baltimore American.*

Conclusive Proof.—HOAX—"Did you really enjoy your stay in Paris?" JOAX—"I came home in the steerage."—*Boston Record.*

Will He Recover?—JENNIE—"Did you hear of the awful fright Jack got on his wedding day?"

OLIVE—"Yes, indeed—I was there and saw her."—*Tit-Bits.*

Mary's Little Waist.

Mary had a little waist,
Where waists were meant to grow,
And everywhere the fashions went
Her waist was sure to go.

—*New York Sun.*

New Use for Doctors.—Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, was recently invited as the guest of honor to the Country Club, about five miles outside of San Francisco, after the performance. As Mr. Hitchcock knew from previous experience that a cabman would ask a fortune to carry him out to the club, he looked up the address of a physician near the theater, and after the performance he went around and rang the bell. The doctor opened the door personally, and Hitchcock said:

"Doctor, you're wanted immediately out near the Country Club. Can you come right away?"

"Certainly, sir. Just step inside a moment while

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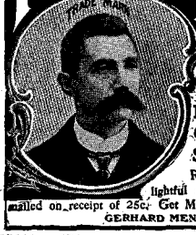

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It was a good five miles to the Country Club. Just beyond stood a cluster of suburban homes.

"The yellow house on the left there," said Hitchcock, as he got out of the machine. "By the way, I forgot to ask you the amount of your fee."

"Four dollars," said the doctor.

The comedian peeled off four one-dollar bills and passed them to the doctor.

"That will be all, thank you, doctor. None of those pirate hackmen would take me out here for less than fifteen."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Bells.—"Whot makes thot goat shiver so, Mike?" "He ate a lot av sleigh bells th' other day, an' ivry toime he moves they jingle, an' he thinks it's winter."—*Denver Post.*

No Changing the Log.—On a certain ship the mate was too fond of the cup that cheers. The captain did his utmost to break him of this habit, and, everything else failing, told him that the next time he was drunk he would write it in the log. For a long time after this the mate stopt drinking, but one day he fell into his old habit. Thereupon the captain wrote the following entry in the log:

"August 12, 19—; 60 deg. north longitude, 70 deg. west latitude. Mate Jones is drunk to-day."

The mate begged him to take this off, saying that it would spoil his chances of ever being made captain of a ship. But the captain said, "It's true, isn't it?"

"Yes; but——" replied the mate.

"Well," said the captain, "the record stands."

A few days later the mate had to write the entry. On looking over the log the amazed captain saw this entry:

"August 15, 19—; 80 deg. north longitude, 67 deg. west latitude. Captain Smith is sober to-day."

He sent for the mate and demanded what he meant by such an entry, ordering him to take it off.

"Well," said the mate, "it's true, isn't it?"

"Of course it's true!" roared the captain.

"Then the record stands," replied the mate.

—*Judge.*

She Was Wrong.—Miss Minny Somers—"By the by, you are not the boy I have always had before?"

Caddie—"No'm; you see, we tossed to see who'd caddie for you."

Miss Minny Somers (awfully pleased)—"O, tut, tut, you bad boys—and you won?"

Caddie—"No, I lorst!"—*The Tatler.*

"Flaunt Not Thy Wisdom."—Channing Pollock, who wrote "The Little Gray Lady," tells a yarn in connection with the first production of that play which, if it does not adorn a tale, certainly points a moral.

The day before the piece went on at the Garrick Theatre, Maurice Campbell, the manager, came to him with a request to embellish the program with some poetical quotations.

"But I can't think of any at the moment," Mr. Pollock said, "which would be at all appropriate, and the time is too short for me to look them up."

"Oh, make up a few, then," retorted Mr. Campbell, who, like most theatrical managers, considers nothing in this world very difficult after several years' experience in managing stars.

Mr. Pollock, only too willing to please, sat down and wrote this couplet, which seemed particularly apropos of the play:

A man made weak by loving,
Then strong by being loved.

He could think, he says, of no author, living or dead, who is so little read as Arthur Symons, and he gayly attributed the lines to that distinguished gentleman.

The following morning Mr. John Corbin, one of New York's well-known critics, in reviewing the play in the usual way, wrote, in part, somewhat in this wise:

The program, however, was marred by several quotations which had no bearing whatever on the play. It was particularly distressing to see those beautiful and well-known lines of Arthur Symons given such prominence.—*Life.*

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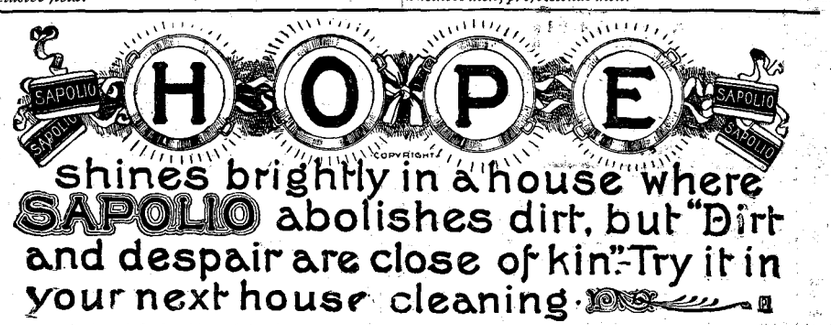

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Water-loving Cat.—A tabby tomcat which I have reared from a kitten and which is now nearly three years old possesses more amicable characteristics and paradoxical peculiarities than I have ever known a cat to have before, and I loved cats all my life. He bathes like a seal, having taught himself in a sponge bath when about three months old, and thoroughly enjoys a romp with my big Labrador dog afterward to get dry.

He is a perfect demon for fledgling birds, walking all over the front of the ivy-clad house and hooking them from their nests, very often pouching fourteen a day. Yet he lies in the dining-room where a goldfinch, a siskin, and a linnet fly backward and forward continuously, often brushing close past his head, and of them he never takes the slightest notice.

As I write he is mothering a belated chick which was extracted from its shell by ourselves this morning, the hen having left the nest with twelve others. It is snuggling between the cat's hind legs and peeping out between them most comically. I must add that this cat has never been beaten, or trained in any way except by a quiet word.—*London Spectator.*

A New Legal Story.—The list of good legal stories has been increased by one that is creating a good deal of amusement among judges and lawyers. As it goes, Chief Justice Falconbridge, of Ontario, Mr. Justice Briton, and Mr. Justice Riddell, a newly appointed judge, were sitting together as a court in Toronto not long since. According to some legalists who were present the presentation of argument on behalf of one of the clients was rather prolix and not very much to the point, to put it mildly. Mr. Justice Riddell, who, by the way, was not to the same extent inured against the tediousness of the proceedings as were his colleagues, was observed to pass one of them a slip of paper, on which, presumably, were written some notes on the case. Immediately the "notes" were read, however, by his colleagues, there was a subdued suggestion of mirth apparent on their part. It turned out that the "notes" read after this fashion:

THE "NOTES"

(With apologies to Mr. Rudyard Kipling)

"'Oo is it makes that bloomin' noise?"
Asked Files-on-Parade.
"It's counsel's openin' argument,"
The color-sergeant said.
"'Oo 'as to 'ear the bally stuff?"
Asked Files-on-Parade.
"The chief and his two hired men,"
The color-sergeant said.

"For he doesn't know his law, he misrepresents the facts;
His logic is so rotten you can see through all the cracks,
And he's pretty sure to get it where the chicken got the ax,
When the Court delivers judgment in the morning."

—*Montreal Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

July 11.—The Russian Government strengthens the forces sent to suppress the peasants' strike at Ladoga.

The French Senate and Chamber resolve to maintain the present taxation schemes in 1908.

A tablet to the Rev. Charles Chauncy, second president of Harvard College, is unveiled at Ware, England, by Mr. Reid.

Prussia decides to connect Essen and Lorraine with an electric line hoping to get low freight rates by drawing power from mountain streams.

At the Hague Peace Conference the subject of the prize court proposed by England is discust.

July 12.—Monsignor Averso, the Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, receives a Treasury warrant for $1,387.083 in payment for land bought by the American Government from the Catholic Church.

The French Parliament adjourns.

The economic war between Greece and Rumania ends, and diplomatic relations will be at once resumed.

Marie Corelli starts a fund to aid "Ouida," the novelist, who is in want.

Messrs. Choate and Hill receive the Koreans at The Hague, and again explain that nothing can be done for the Hermit Kingdom.

July 13.—Mark Twain sails for the United States.

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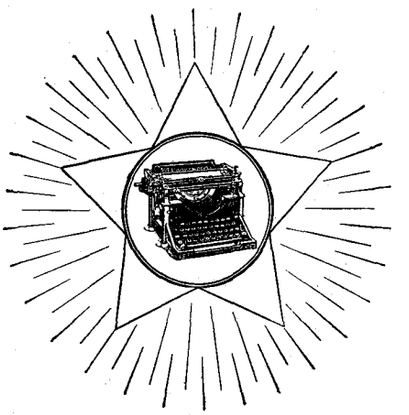

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on the steamer *Minnetonka*, of the Atlantic Transport Line.

A statue of Garibaldi, given by Italy to Paris, is unveiled.

July 14.—An attempt to kill Mr. Fallières is made on the Avenue des Champs Elysées by a naval reserve named Léon Maille, of Havre, who fired two shots at the President; Maille was arrested.

The British steamer *Canada* catches fire in Oram Harbor, and it is towed out by a destroyer and torpedoed in order to save her from total loss.

July 15.—Richard Croker declines the Nationalist nomination for Parliament from East Wicklow.

Germany is alarmed at the success of the French war-balloon Patrie and the news that France has sixty others stored on the frontier.

July 16.—Venezuela intimates repudiation of the award of $2,000,000 to Belgium creditors.

Preparations are completed for a meeting of the Russian and German Emperors in Finnish waters.

General Alikhanoff, notorious for his cruelties in "pacifying" Kutais province in Russia, is killed by a bomb at Alexandropol.

July 17.—Twenty delegates at a committee-meeting at The Hague vote in favor of the American principle regarding the inviolability of private property at sea; eleven nations oppose the proposal.

Japan tells the Emperor of Korea he should abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince and apologize to Japan's Emperor for sending a delegation to The Hague.

July 18.—The Emperor of Korea abdicates; his Ministers resign.

French officials are ready to suspend the imposition of further duties on American goods after August 1, pending further negotiations.

Domestic.

July 11.—President Roosevelt appoints Frank A. Leach Director of the Mint, to succeed George E. Roberts.

The grand encampment of Knights Templars in session at Saratoga, N. Y., adjourns after voting to meet in Chicago in 1910.

An alleged plan to extort $30,000 from the Salvation Army is made public at Boston.

William D. Haywood takes the stand in his own defense and denies Harry Orchard's allegations in the Boisé trial.

Havana cigar manufacturers admit all factories will reopen next week, the strikers having won.

July 12.—Secretary Taft settles the controversy over the property of the Catholic Church in the Philippines.

The National Education Association declares in favor of peace and simplified spelling.

Announcement is made that Senator La Follette will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1908.

Texas health authorities announce that hereafter consumptives will be barred from the State.

Mrs. Mary Bowie and her son, Henry Bowie, are acquitted of murder at La Plata, Md., by an appeal to the unwritten law.

July 13.—The Kansas Attorney-General brings suit against the alleged "fire insurance trust" in that State, asking that receivers be appointed if the companies involved fail to obey laws.

July 14.—The State Department at Washington perfects a Far Eastern Bureau to have charge of all correspondence and preliminary treaty negotiations with the Oriental governments.

Independent cigar manufacturers in Havana split from the trust.

July 15.—The annual convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is formally opened at Philadelphia.

July 16.—Dr. E. R. Taylor, dean of the University of California, is elected Mayor of San Francisco.

It is announced in Washington that Henry Watterson's dark horse for the Democratic Presidential nomination is Governor Johnson, of Minnesota.

July 17.—President Roosevelt receives General Morteza Khan, special ambassador from Persia, who formally announces the accession of the new Shah to the throne.

Senator Hopkins, after a conference with the President, says there will be no tariff revision until after the Presidential election.

July 18.—The convention of the Army and Navy Union at Washington adopts a resolution in favor of the restoration of the army canteen as a "temperance" measure.

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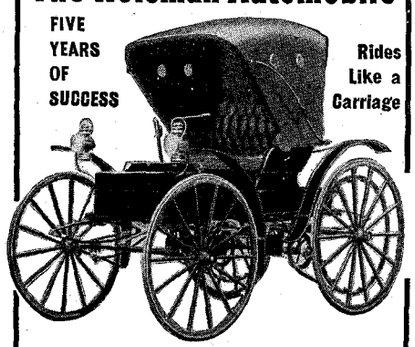

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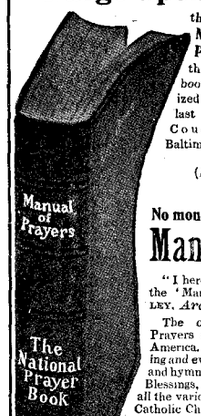

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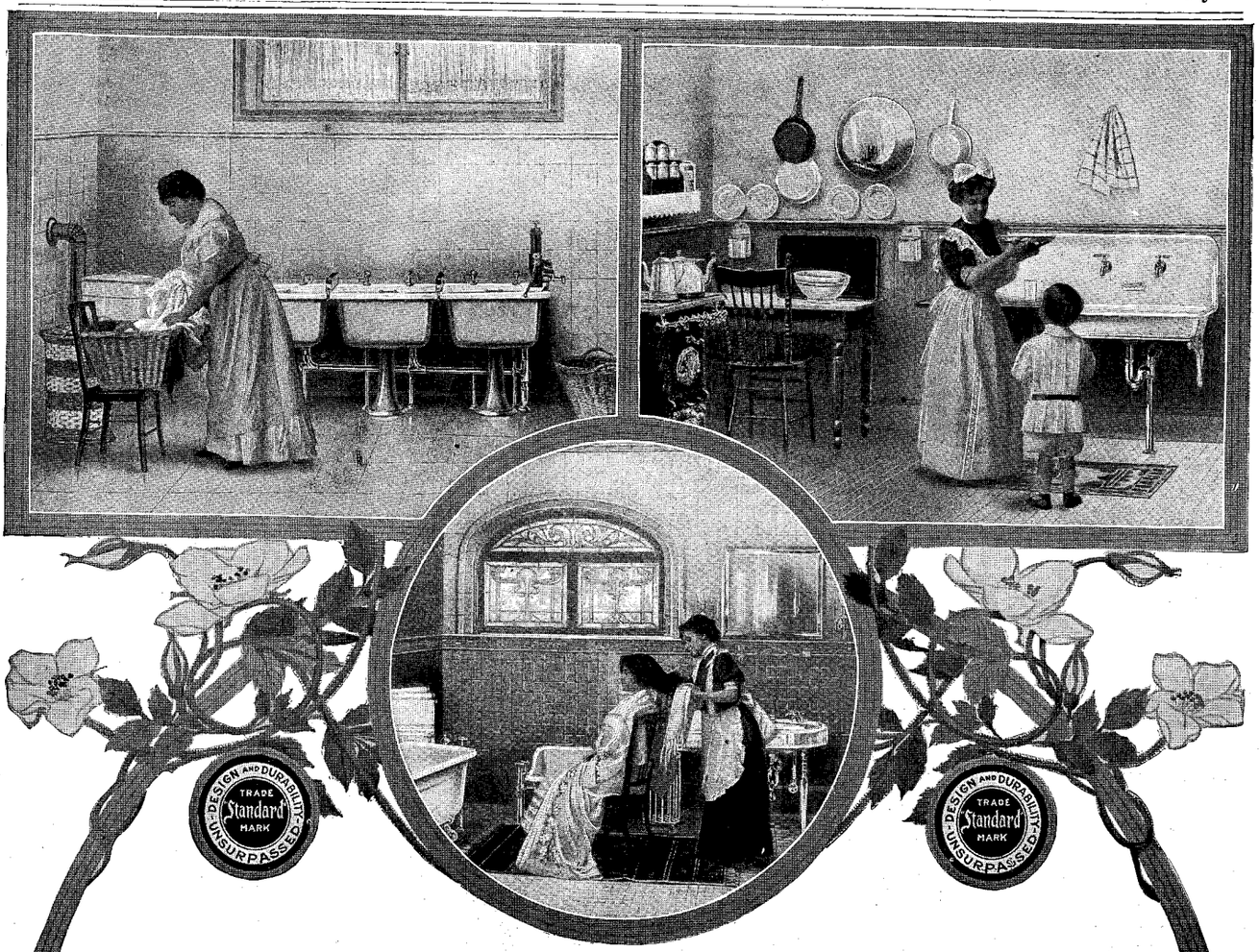

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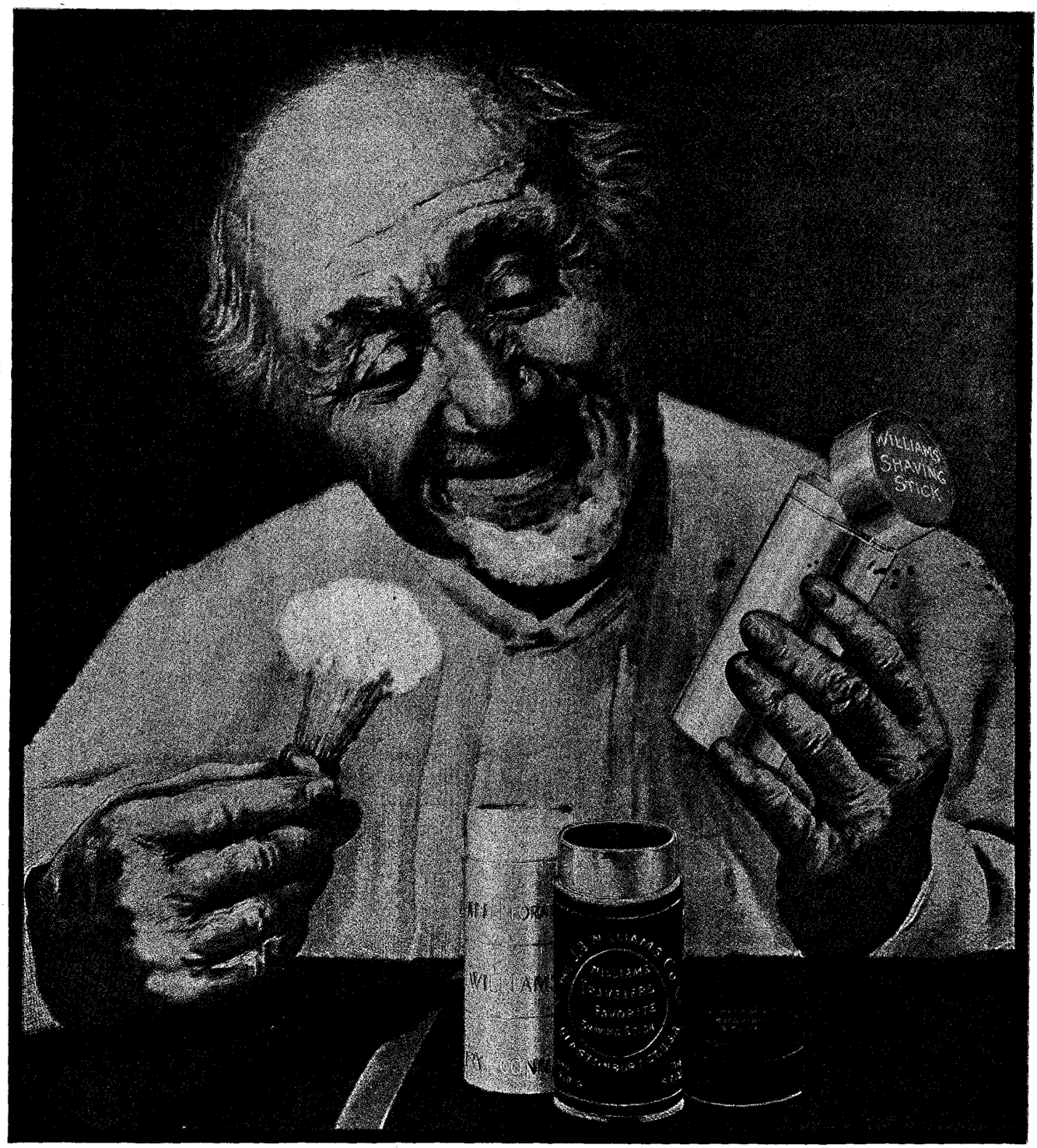

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